PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

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Call for Ministers in the West.

of young men generally, who are preparing for the ministry. And its statements, as well as its excellent spirit, will render it interesting to all who love the cause of Christ, and care for the religious condition of our country of the cause of the religious condition of our country of the cause of the religious condition of our country of the cause of the religious condition of our country of the cause o

ogy may be necessary, for thus intruding with the exception of the beloved and estiupon your time and attention; but the re- mable professor Leverett, there is a single membrance of your former kindness to me, student from Newton beside myself in the when a student, the affectionate interest with State. There are quite a number from which you always received my requests for Hamilton, and sometimes I am rather mortiadvice, both in spiritual and temporal things, fied at the question not unfrequently asked and especially the favors, so unexpected and 'Is there more enterprise and enlarged so grateful, which you showed me when Christian liberality at Hamilton than at Newleaving home for a land of strangers, em- ton, or is New York better supplied with bolden me to trouble you again. Your part- ministers than Massachusetts?' I endeavor ing kindness, shown at inconvenience to to explain the matter, but never without yourself, and at a time when acts of kindness secretly wishing that there was no occasion are peculiarly felt, has ever been remembered, for so doing. and never without emotions of gratitude.

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upon the topic of my present letter, but the come by the exercise of patience and perse many ways in which the claims and wants of verance. We cannot offer large salaries the West have been presented, and that too we cannot offer stations where are to be with a fervency and power which I cannot found all the conveniences of New England, employ, as well as the fear of intrusion, have where are all blessings and no troubles; but hitherto made me hesitate. But after I had we can offer that which the Master and the thought of the subject again and again, I apostles were content with, food and raiment; happened to take up an old volume of the we can present places where men can build there I learned, a fact of which I was pre- -where souls are to be saved; where the viously ignorant, that you in the early part of people are warm-hearted and grateful; where your ministry had been engaged in mission- an influence can be exerted on present an ary labors in the newer settlements. I felt coming generations; in short, where there is then that you could understand our situation pressing and urgent need of Christ's soldiers. and wants in a manner which could never be acquired by any mere description, however the feelings which I have long been desirous the freedom which you so kindly invited me in my statements and opinions for the limit-

to the subject of this letter, and that is to comes here he must not expect to find large beg of you, dear sir, to persuade if possible congregations always ready to hear him; he some of the candidates for the ministry at must be content sometimes to preach to Newton to come to Illinois. In the section fewer people than he has rode miles; but the of country in which I reside, and it is a fer- very discouragements and obstacles with tile and populous one, there are five churches which he meets will only convince him the other preaching than what they get from me, ministry; and these are the things which and three of these churches are in county make us more importunate in our cry, Men seats. The nearest Baptist pastor to me is of Israel, help! It is only by means of an at the distance of thirty miles. And yet we are in by no means the most destitute portion and removed they must be before the cause of the State. In four of the five places above of Christ can triumph. where the people would be glad to have Baptience. I hope that your kindness does not So many appear to feel safe in sin, that he he was walking with a friend in the Univertist preaching, and where much good might lead every one to presume so much upon it. be done. It is but a day or two since I received an earnest invitation from a neighbor- and an ever grateful remembrance of the ties hood in which I am entirely unknown, some personal and parental, which bind me to you, twenty miles distant, where the people were I am respectfully and affectionately yours, anxious to have Baptist preaching. The families in the settlement had been brought up under Baptist influence, and unless some minister of that persuasion could occasionally visit them, most of the young people would embrace the doctrine of the Campbell-Shuck.]

[The following letter was addressed to Elder Addison Hall, of Virginia, the bereaved father of the late Mrs. Shuck.] ites. There are thriving towns and settlements in the neighborhood of all these DEAR, DEAR FATHER,-I wrote you a hasty churches, which are now lest entirely unvisit- note two days ago, just as the mail, via Enged, where much good might be done. My land, was closing, and nerved my bleeding heart has been deeply pained as I have rode heart to announce to you the sudden death through the three or four counties in which I of our thrice precious Henrietta, your firstpreach, as I have thought of the numerous born daughter, the hallowed wife of my youth, bility of one man's occupying a field wide writhes in agony, both night and day; and knew these things, they surely would not heaves with the billows of sorrow, the floods all stay in New England, where there is a of tears run down my eyes, tears of burning superabundance of preachers, and leave so anguish. Friends sympathize and condole,

in my own immediate vicinity, it has not an angel of light; brother Devan proves a the past, iron habits of impenitence in the penances, and vigils, and the like, would not, been because of our pre-eminent destitution.

I am on the borders of an association in neither few nor misunderstood; but after all, which to twelve churches scattered over a I am really so overwhelmed that I fear my of ever changing his course. As his head faith in the Bible. wide extent of country there is but one min- overpowering grief is unreasonable. I feel becomes sprinkled with grey hairs, and the At this very time-in the memorable year ister who devotes his whole time to the work. like some lonely forest pine, scathed and frosts of autumn tell him of the winter of 1515-Tetzel came to Wittemberg, with a of. That is what we must think the essen- can you do against me? Nothing, nothing In another of fourteen there are but two of shattered by the lightnings of heaven. My life, of the approaching grave, it is sad for very famous set of indulgences for sale. Lu- tial of Christianity.' Nothing of what is at all. The people no longer believe those that description. If we turn from the prai- heart seems swollen to double its natural size, him to think that his course must end in ther saw him enter his own church, and offer ries, there are the churches at Alton and I literally gasp for breath. those of St. Louis destitute of pastors. And I mentioned in my last note, that for six

A Religious and Samily Newspaper, have stood churches formed as we believe its flight to the bosom of her God and Saviour, With the trembling hand of age, he labors no vanity in him. All he did was to deny with Satan himself, the evil principle of the you fancy you could turn me from the path after the model of the New Testament. No. II CORNHILL, BOSTON, & CONCORD, N. H. And in those towns a sermon by a Baptist minister is now a thing almost unknown. In TERMS.

To those who receive their papers BY CARRIERS, \$2,50 in advance, or \$3,50 after three months.

To those who receive them BY MAIL ON PACKAGE, To those who receive them BY MAIL ON PACKAGE, \$2,00 in advance, or \$2,50 after three months. Seven copies sent to one direction, \$12,00 in advance; thirteen dominance, they only have a sermon when they can get one from a passing preacher. recure their own paper graits.

Communications to the proprietors or editors, to secure their own paper graits.

Communications to the proprietors or editors, to secure them then the proprietors of expense.

Two or three such county seats where the Baptists have the only house of worship in the Baptists have the only house of worship in the place, are in my mind now. I have somehate their communications and make their remittances to he former editor of the Register, EDMUND WORTH, Concord; from whose office in Concord the papers, for times thought that the Lord was showing times thought that the Lord was showing tributed. ons Raymonns is General Agent for the Reflection. Is it unreasonable to fear that the Baptist churches will be visited and Christian Reflector.

| Scourged for their neglect to use the agreat extent? You have seen this evil in Kentucky and other places which you have visited other places which you have visited by the West, and you are aware how culpable we are as a denomination. Is it unreason [The following communication, which was addressed of Rev. Prof. Chase, of Nowton, is deserving the attention from those who, having almost exclusive

tions, have more representatives in this large REV. AND DEAR SIR .- Perhaps some apol- and destitute State? I am not aware that,

There are difficulties here, but none which through the grace of God cannot be oversionary Magazine, and from your letters up churches, not on other men's foundations I have thus imperfectly expressed some of

natural or vivid, and that consequently in of communicating to you. I trust you will writing to you, I could write not merely with make the allowance which may be necessary to exercise as a friend, but as to one who ed views of youth and inexperience. I have could understand what I meant to say, and always endeavored to hold up no false views of this country, nor to magnify in the least the reasons which prompted me to say it.

Without farther apology, then, I will come its claims and prospects. If a minister miles of me, all of which get no more of the urgent need of an adequate

With sentiments of high regard for you,

Affecting Letter.

[The following letter was addressed to Elder Addison

Hongkong. Nov. 29, 1844. thought that if the brethren at Newton only consolations of the gospel, yet my breast many fields in this country entirely untilled. the children are well and singularly quiet.

as I speak of St. Louis, I am reminded that months past, and up to within three hours of the dread of God rather than a sense of his ly lord the pope, for the total remission of nor yet lower than the highest, Thus, when through your riches, your arts, and their own sometime since, the Baptists and Presby- her departure, our precious one enjoyed un- goodness and protection. terians stood on equal footing. I do not usual health. Her illness came on at 10 terians stood on equal footing. I do not usual health. Her liness came of the state with instance that it is for the decived part of the 26th inst. Before lent—too fixed in habits of sin—too strongly gates of hell were closed, and those of heaveners within bounds, when I estimate the calling the doctor, she requested me to join fenced in by the world and worldly assoon and glory eternally opened! Luther saw if he had, nothing on earth should prevent pricests, injured religion. Their voice will I speak within bounds, when I estimate the calling the doctor, she requested me to join former at one white communicant to six of with her in prayer, and taking her hand in ciates, to make his peace with truth by these things publicly sold in his own church, him. If it rained Duke Georges for nine be, so well as I may, and so long as I can;

Her mind was engaged in prayer to the last; refuge, on the wintry shores of Atheism. and as there was scarcely a pain or a struggle, but purely sinking and prostration, she literally fell asleep in Jesus-yea, was almost, like Enoch, translated for having walked with God. He took her in kindness to himself. without the usual suffering and distress which attend the final pangs of expiring mortality. ous meteor, and her light still shineth. Her

countenance in death assumed a heavenly smile, and her sacred body was deposited in the tomb by the side of her endeared friends, Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Ball. It was, it is said, the largest funeral which has ever taken place in this colony, so widely was she loved and esteemed, by all classes, high and low, foreign and native, The European Police Corps came and claimed the sad privilege of being permitted themselves, about forty in number, to bear her remains to the grave. She is gone to the realms of light,-taken away from the toils, anxieties and ills of life, with her Saviour and her fond mother. It is the done it in kindness to her and to us all, and for his own glory, and yet the tremendous stroke almost slays me. She was a most said Dr. Taylor, of Norwich, to Mr. Newton. faithful, devoted, affectionate wife and mother, a laborious missionary, and warm-hearted it over! And is this the treatment a book friend of all. Her prayers and anxious labors must meet with, which has cost me many for her children, and the heathen, will not years of hard study? Must it be told, at be in vain. I never knew one whose faith last, that you have "turned it over," and then was stronger. She was a believer in minute thrown it aside? You ought to have read it Providence, and her devotions were punctual, and her confidence in God unwavering. O, she was a being of love, and a lovely being. It would be almost madness in me to attempt to offer you and the family consolation, see- lah's. I have somewhat else to do in the

In haste, but in deepest affliction, your stricken son,

P. S. I find myself continually trying to believe that she is really not gone, but at every turn I am reminded by some circumstance or article that I shall see her face no more in the flesh. She was in the habit of time, a copy of the Gems of Sacred Poetry which I had presented her. Since her demise I find in this little book whole poems, verses, sentences and words pencil-marked with her own hand, touching death, heaven, &c. &c., direct coincidence with the circumstances of her end as to be really prophetic. I will send you details on this subject. I will write you again soon. I have named her darling boy Henrie Fuller, the first containing all the letters of his sainted mother's name, but the

Procrastination leads to Skepticism. Alas, the convictions of the young are often like the morning cloud and early dew. which appear for a little time and then pass tude to do evil.' As he descends the widen- Luther, to have borne a mission from above

the latter. And this in a Baptist State.

I have found again and again in this State, towns at the first settlement of which the Baptists had decidedly the ascendancy, but there was no minister of their own persuasion to be obtained, and now flourishing societies of other name stand, where might

whom she so ardently loved and laboriously to break up the foundations of piety and shope—that in the expectation of eternal the Reformation began. Four years went the Reformation began. Four years went the would laugh at that, and a to turn this planet from her course. You expressing to us all, in a singular manner, sleep, he may find rest from a goading conher presentiment that she would not survive science. Ah! little did he imagine at the diet of Worms, to appear before all the

cheap game, indeed, was ridicule; but be it have devised calumnies against me personally, recollected that in Luther's days, God and to diminish my influence, knowing it was the close of the present year, but no gloomy twenty years of age, that procrastination of princes and chiefs of the Roman Catholic the devil were equally real; and that he vain to deny the truth of what I doubts about her soul were ever noticed. duty would at last land his poor soul, for a faith. It was on the 17th of April, 1521-a thought he was from the first, as when he Again, in vain! Men know that you say

Brainard. For the Christian Reflector

The Tender Shepherd.

BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN. There was a Shepherd, once, whose tender Vas ever o'er his flock. By night and day He watched and guarded them. In pleasant par He led them carefully, and when they thirsted, He brought them to clear waters. Him they loved To follow, and would fondly lick his hand,

In sign of strong attachment.

All, but one,—
A sheep, that ever, froward, did rove,
And heeded not the Shepherd. Kind allurements
Were urged in vain, for she would have her will,
And neither heard his voice nor followed him.
Her Master, seeing all endeavor vain,
To win her from her wanderings, took her lamb,
But gently, in his arms, and went his way.
Immediately the sheen, submissive, followed.

Mother! that weepest for thy little babe,

Reading Books.

BY RICHARD CECIL. Have you read my Key to the Romans? carefully, and weighed deliberately what comes forward on so serious a subject. 'Hold! You have cut me out full employment, if my life were as long as Methu ing that I myself am burdened and smitten to short day allotted me, than to read whatever the dust. Oh, God, mysterious Jehovah, any one may think it his duty to write Jesus, Holy Ghost, comfort us all. Amen When I read, I wish to read to good purpose; and there are some books, which contradict on the very face of them what appear to me to be first principles. You sure ly will not say I am bound to read such books. If a man tells me he has a very two make five. I have something else to do than to attend to this argument. If I find using as companion to her Bible for a long the first mouthful of meat which I take from a fine-looking joint on my table is tainted, I need not eat through it, to be convinced I

Character of Luther.

ought to send it away.'

BY CARLYLE. Martin Luther presides yet over modern istory. Great he was, not only in the actions he did, but in his own intrinsic qualities. And in all manner of contradic did he seem to have been born. The son of one of the very poorest of people-his father was a poor miner, his grandfather and nearly all of his ancestors peasants of the like sort-he was reared in the midst of poverty, and struggled forward to light, out of an ex-Vengeance against youthful sin not streets for assistance and support. But what being speedily executed, the heart becomes of that? Truth did not desert him for it. fully set to do evil. The moral susceptibility 'There was no formality in my friend, Marbecomes more deadened. The conscience tin Luther.' He could stand alone in the probes less deep. The vanities of youth middle of the world. He was at first a stunamed, a minister would find sufficient em- These are but a few of the things which I gain upon the affections. The youth begins dent for the law, but an event very sudden ployment for his whole time. There are would like to say, but I fear that I have to feel the sweeping current of sinful ex- and full of awe, withdrew him from worldly neighborhoods and towns in the vicinity, already trespassed too much upon your pa-

tremity of vilest hardship. He 'bore the begins to repel the ingenuous emotions sity of Urfurt, when a thunderbolt darted out which truth first produced in his heart, and of heaven and struck down his companion to follow with more confidence 'the multi- dead at his feet. This seemed as it were to ing, deepening stream of life, new tempta- and from that instant, in which he thus saw tions cluster around him. He passes from eternity lying at his feet, law and all its matyouth to manhood, only surrenders the follies, ters, and indeed all other proceedings of the the sports of youth, to grasp with an iron world, looked poor and mean, and insuffihand the riches and honors which consti-tute the baubles of age. Every revolving tered the order of Augustines, and became a year winds around him new bands of iron.
He becomes involved in business, and has a consistency of character to sustain with men probation. But he began to study the Bible, who fear not God. In this passage upward and it happened to him to see the pope! in life, he long retained some of the religious This was when on a mission to Rome, just impressions of his childhood. But his con- when the natural loveliness of religion had ceptions of truth became less vivid and op- broken in upon him, he beheld in this way erative. His resolutions to return to God the worst vices and corruptions of her minisplaces of this description, and of the impossi- and the mother of my children. My full soul became more and more infrequent. He had ters in the world. Yet be was silent. In fixed upon a period near at hand for reform. truth, he now felt he had another concern to enough for half a dozen. And I have although I believe I am not left without the But as manhood crept on without improve- look after, for was there not his own soul to ment, as the links holding his feet to the save? Now, nothing was so admirable as path of ruin became stronger, and stronger- the entire modesty and simplicity of him! the time of reformation was fixed at no defi- The idea of reforming the church never enperabundance of preachers, and leave so anguish. Friends sympathize and condole, the children are well and singularly quiet. If I have spoken first of the state of things. Sister Devan overlooks domestic affairs like creeping on leaving a longer life of sin in flowed naturally out of that. He saw that

eternal ruin. He has so lived as to have the in exchange for sundry pieces of money what fears of religion without its consolations- were called 'indulgences,' from 'Christ's hosins-pieces of paper with a red cross upon he was threatened with the anger of 'Duke fears, will turn against you so soon as they He has made truth his enemy. Too indo- them, by which, for a consideration, the George' if he went to Leipsic, he made an- see that it is for them we fight. For the fight

day to be remembered for ever, that he ar- had that vision of the crowded house-tiles of rived at the old city of Worms, to testify the old city of Worms, a man specially seeternally to the truth, or give it up utterly. lected to fight with devils. Well then, he A fearful enterprise! More than two thou- sat alone one night; he was translating the sand good people had gone out, some on twenty-third psalm, and pondering on its horses, others on foot to meet him, and dis- deep significance; he had sat fasting for two suade him from advancing farther. He said days, when the devil rose and stood before he had the safe conduct of the emperor. him, and opened the famous dialogue, accu-'Well,' they answered, 'Huss had it too, sing Luther of crimes, and threatening him but it turned out to be a safe conduct into a with hell, and terrifying him to recant; all prison six feet long, seven feet wide, and two which the Christian put an end to at last, by feet high, from which he was carried out to taking up his ink-bottle and flinging it at the be burned.' 'I cannot help it,' Luther re- devil. The mark made by the ink on the marked, 'I must go on. To Worms will I wall is shown to this day; and a memorable go, though there were as many devils in the spot truly is that! a spot that may mark at city as there are tiles on the roofs of the houses.' He went accordingly, and was record of a delusion which any doctor's or asked to recant what he had written, and he apothecary's 'prentice could explain now-aanswered that he could not. Whatever days; but also of a courage that could rise there was of intemperate expression in his against what seemed to be the bodily imperwritings he would indeed recant; but the sonation of darkness and despair, and of endoctrine of them was God's truth, and he mity to good. No braver man than Luther durst not do it. 'Here I stand,' he said, 'I ever appeared in Europe. can do no other. It is impossible to admit anything that is against the conscience God be my help. Amen.' And there, and A Word to the Romanists of Germany then, upon that very spot was the Reformation consummated. A poor man stood up before the princes of the world and said that; and all the world arose up and said, ture of Christ's seamless coat, is one of the most ren Yes, it is right, that thing which you have

And never, Mr. Carlyle continued, in affectionate eulogium on the personal charac- stood among you and seen what a game you ter of Luther, never stood up a truer-hearted. play with human nature: what your purpos-In his face might be read the various ele- passion and love you have upon the tongue, ments of his character. A coarse, rugged, but not in the bosom. plebeian face it was, with great crags of energy and appetite! But in his dark eyes Jesuits and spiritual tyrants! For the highwere floods of sorrow; and deepest melan- priests and Levites of Jewry consumed only choly, sweetness, and mystery were all there. one nation, but you have the misery of many Often did there seem to meet in Luther the nations of Europe to answer for. Through very opposite poles in man's character. He, whose fault was German blood poured out for example, of whom Richter had said that under the Fourth Henry, and in the desolahis words were half battles, he, when he first began to preach, suffered unheard-of agony.

O, Dr. Stauplitz, Dr. Stauplitz,' said he to whom was the flesh torn from the bones of the vicar-general of his order, 'I cannot do France and Spain but yesterday? Through it. I shall die in three months. Indeed, I the ambition, the avarice, the immorality cannot do it.' Dr. Stauplitz, a wise and and the intrigues of the Romish hierarchy, considerate man, said upon this, 'Well, sir whose creatures dare to style themselves Martin, if you must die you must—but re-member that they need good heads up yon-who had not studied and seen through these

little bird having alighted at sunset on the That, mark you well! that is what caus great like Michael Angelo.

indeed, in all men of genius, one great qual- munist, and heaven knows what else. You ity, strongly developed, might force out oth- call me by these names in your ecclesiastical er qualities. Here was Luther, a savage journals; from your consecrated pulpits you kind of man, as people thought him-a Wild pour forth your calumnies. But what harm Orson of a man-a man whose speech was does this do me? None at all; rather it ordinarily a wild torrent, that went tearing harms yourselves. And who am I, opposed down rocks and trees - and behold him to you? A plain man, without riches, withspeaking like a woman or a child! But no out power, a man who has no home, except sentimentalist was he! A tolerant man, but in the hearts of his friends and the greater with nothing of sentimental tolerance. He part of the people whom you abuse. A man went to the real heart of that matter. When who would shrink with horror from deceiving his reforming associates made vast fuss about the people, who would blush to be a hypoa surplice that somebody or other wanted to crite, who would refuse your benefices. A wear, he ended the matter with a 'What ill man who spoke a few sincere words for the can a surplice do us? Let him have three sake of abused religion, and deceived man. surplices, if he will. That is not our reli- and whom you have, on that account, degragion, nor interferes with it at all. Domine ded from his office, and excommunicated as miserere mei. That is what we have to think a criminal from your churches. But what commonly called cant, or pride, or ambition, was in Luther. It was this that made him not higher than the lowest man with a soul. The small portion that the lowest man with a soul.

on the New Year of 1845.

[The following appeal by the Roman priest Rongs, wh

You of the Romish hierarchy! I have better, or a greater man, than he who es are. The word truth is heard from your lips, but she dwells not in your hearts; com-

The Pharisees, as depicted in the gospel, are mere children compared with der too. So preach, man, preach—and then beings, might well believe, from their sweet live or die as it happens.' So Luther words, that among them would be found preached and lived; and he became, indeed, angels of light, those who bring peace and one great whirlwind of energy, to work salvation. But where is the blessing that without resting in this world; and also before he died he wrote four hundred books! follows on their steps? what is their moralibooks in which the true man was! for in the ty? what mean they by their flattering midst of all they denounced or cursed, what words? what sort of religion shall bless the touches of tenderness lay! Look at the Ta- nations from their hand !- But the clouds ble Talk, for example. We see in it that a are scattering and mental chains breaking. bough of the pear tree that grew in Luther's this loud outcry. Yes, it is done. To those garden, Luther looked up at it, and said, who do not yet know and feel that the em-'That little bird, how it cowers down its little wings, and will sleep there so still and end, I will prove it. See! since I came fearless, though over it are the infinite starry forth against you, and with simple words spaces, and the great blue depths of immen- exposed your pernicious conduct, what has Yet it fears not-it is at home. The been said, what been done by the nations, God that made it too is there.' The same not only by the German, but foreign nations. passages of his books. Coming home from you hear, you see it now, And what did Leipsic in the autumn season, he breaks ye? Called down maledictions from the forth into loving wonder at the fields of corn. pulpits; called for the shears of the Censor to 'How it stands there,' he save, 'erect on its clip down thoughts (this is your sad invenbeautiful taper stem, and bending its beauti- tion) before they could pass through the ful golden head with bread in it—the bread of man sent to him another year!' Such threatened from the back-ground,—and thoughts as these are as little windows, against whom? Against me and all others through which we gaze into the interior of who dare give utterance to the truth; who, the serene depths of Martin Luther's soul, to absurd religion and the long-suppressed and see visible, across its tempests and lamentations and complaints of the people, clouds, a whole heaven of light and love. dare give utterance. Truly, if it depended He might have painted—he might have sung on you, who are pleased to style yourselves—could have been beautiful like Raphael, apostles of love and light, I and many others would soon cease to see the light.

As it was, the extremes of energy and modesty met in his active spirit. Perhaps, Judas, forsworn, agitator, demagogue, com-

what is false; I need not answer these calus nies. If I wished to defend myself, I would if I did choose to speak of the sins with which vate, known by public rumor and irrefragable testimony,-should I here give a catalogue of

Some have entered on the idle task of jus-tifying the idolatry, but this is beyond the power of man to do. That pilgrims have that can think must see in its true light. Let merely from the time of Christ, as he has done, but from the creation of the world down to the present day. He cannot deny that at Treves they sang, 'Holy garment, pray for us,' and that this was unchristian. Let the Canon Forster write his ten thousand sermone in defence of the idolatry,—it is all labor The hour is come; the path is open; you

can decide whether to be Romish or German, slave or free. Hypocrisy or truth, priesthood or Christianity, are the signal words between you have not listened to religion, nor to conand tools of Rome; you would your father, mother, brothers, sisters, your nation, your name of my nation, 'You yourselves have willed to become aliens; pass to the home you have chosen, which you prefer to your mother earth; dwell within the walls of Rome, if indeed they can bear up against the burden of the blood, the tears, the curses of the nations of the earth. Believe me, the other priests, communities and teachers ris

up against you.' Already the Spirit draws nigh like the rushfall; the fetters laid upon the reason and the heart be broken, and the people emerge into the daylight of truth and mental freedom. is spring-time; indeed it is May; the airs of spring are wafted over the earth; I have felt them in my heart, in my spirit, before I saw the seed which is now springing up; and I will never leave the stand I have taken, till the work is completed that duty called me to begin. Only the bolder am I become through tion, which has so long endured your injustice and infidelity, but which now is also become bolder and more courageous, and which will conquer through brotherly unity

preach before the Prince Elector. Luther replied, 'Let your preaching be in the most Prince but to the plain, simple and unlearned people, of which cloth the Prince himself is learned doctors, then should I work but little good. I preach in the simplest sort to the unskilful, and the same giveth content to until we come together, and then we make it so curled and finical, that God himself

SHOCKING OUTRAGE!-A writer in the lowing dreadful 'prostitution,' to which one of the Episcopal churches in this city is about to be subjected. It is a postscript to an article in a similar strain.

collection in one of our Free Mission churches, on a Lord's day evening, for the auxiliary in the work of publishing Bibles and circulating Presbyterian tracts, in the church, and outrage upon the well known feelings of a large number of the contributors to its support, has been brought about by means of the unbecoming interference of city the greater part of December last, whilst they were here."

Is it not awful to think of! A sermon to

half of the Bible Society! We seriously ask if Romanism, blasphemous as it is, ever poured more contempt upon evangelical institutions, than does modern Pusegism. Here it is publicly declared that to preach a sermon in behalf of

THE CHIEF QUALITY REQUIRED IN A SOLDING—It is health of body—physical strength, that enables man to endure the bardship of the tented field. It is the good fight. We need mere machines for the

few, of in dero fallo symp Bu have

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1845.

TERMS .-- \$2 per year; \$2,60 if not raid within 3month

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. WAY-LAND AND DR. FULLER. DR. WAYLAND'S FINAL REJOINDER.

The correspondence which was conducted irough the columns of this paper between the Rev. F. Wayland, D. D., and the Rev. R. Fuller, D. D. has at length appeared in a volume of 254 pages 18mo, published by Lewis Colby, of New York It is preceded by an introduction, and followed by a closing letter from the pen of Dr. Wayland. We should doubtless gratify our readers by transferring this letter to our columns entire, and Dr. W. has kindly given us permission, so far as he is concerned, to do so; but as the publisher has taken special pains to inform us that a copy-right is secured, we infer that he desires that the ablic curiosity to know what Dr. W. has said farther, should be gratified only by the purchase of the volume. It will, then, at least be courteen in us, not to publish the whole letter. As, howre distant readers will be able to obtain the book itself, and as the desire of many to know what are the chief characteristics of this letter is very great, we will extract such parts as we sup-pose to be most immediately important. It is due to Dr. W. himself, as well as to the truth he has advocated, that those who have read the letters of Dr. Fuller should know how far his arguments are admitted, and wherein and on what grounds

The letter commences with a very graceful compliment to the ability and the spirit with which Dr. F. had written. Yet its author does ted to establish has been overthrown. It s at Dr. F.'s suggestion that he again writes. It is not his intention to present any new argument, or introduce any new matter into the discussion but cidence between them, so that the conclusion at which they have both arrived may more clearly appear. The introduction is followed with reexplanatory of two or three passages to marks explanatory or two or the bar of the b ss over, and introduce our readers at once to those portions of the letter which bear directly on

'The more frequently,' says Dr. Wayland, 'I have read your letters, the more deeply have I been impressed with the coincidence of opinion that exists between us. The reasonings which we sions by different trains of argument, but the ost precisely the same. From your reasons I often dissent totally : but in the results to which you are led I perceive but little to which I can object. The proposition which you prove, and to which, as you repeatedly assert, you strictly confine yourself, is this, to be the holder of slaves is not always and everywhe a sin; and hence you infer that the simple hold ing men in bondage ought not to be a ground of ecclesiastical excommunication. Now, if you refer to my third letter, you will find all this re peatedly and explicitly asserted. This you say is the whole matter that you intend to discuss. As therefore, I had affirmed the same truth, and you disclaim the affirmation of any thing else, it is not remarkable that our conclusions should be really

There is, however, as I have intimated, a differ ence in the grounds on which our opinions rest.
And here you will, I know, permit me to observe,
that your argument would have been clearer to
my understanding, if you had kept in mind the
distinction between right and wrong, and innocence and guilt. This distinction seems to m essential to any complete conception of the matter in dispute. I do not remember an allusion to it in the whole course of your argument. Being from this cause frequently unable to discover which of their two meanings you attach to the words crime, sin, moral evil, I have sometimes been much embarrassed in attempting to define the position which you attempted to defend. Sup-posing, however, that we agree as to the truth of your assertion that slavery does not always in volve sin, understanding sin to mean guilt, I shal dismiss at once this branch of the discussion The only question between us, then, is this: is slavery a violation of the relations which God blished among men; that is, is it a mora wrong? I think that even here we are not so much at variance as at first sight it might ap-

following: What is slavery? In the answer to on we seem to differ widely, but the difference is mainly a matter of terminology. You define slavery to be the right to oblige another to ent to this definition, with the liberty to add, that it also includes the right to all th necessary to establish and perpetuate the original right, and that it thus includes the right to control the intellectual, social, and moral nature of man, in so far as it is necessary to render the

original right available. er me to explain my view of the subject in a very few words. "Slavery," says Dr. Paley, "is the right to oblige another to labor for us without his contract or consent." But what, ac-"A man is obliged when he is urged by ive, resulting from the com another." The right of slavery is therefore the right to urge another man by a violent motive resulting from my own command, to labor for me act or consent. Now I must say that to the best of my understanding, the con ring of such a right does really confer all that I have asserted. You grant that it confers the power, but that it does not confer the right to use it. I am almost ashamed to say that I do not clearly understand this distinction in such a case The right, as above explained, is the right to arge another by violent motives, resulting not from the law of God, or the social laws of man, but resulting from my own command. My command dictates both the kind and the degree of violence: and I do not see, that in the conferring of this right, any limitations are imposed upon the cise of my own will. I do not perceive how we can exclude from this definition the grant of all the rights necessary to secure and establish it, cluding absolute control over the intellectual, mora! and social nature of the slave. That this has always been claimed as a portion of the rights of the master, is, I suppose, evident, the whole history of domestic slavery. When, therefore, I have spoken of slavery, I have spoken of the whole system, originating in the claim to hold our fellow-men in bondage, and terminating in those various abuses inflicted on slaves, wher s system exists. Of course I do not pre tend that every slaveholder carries out his princiir practical results. I am speaking mption necessarily involves, and of the effects which, as a system, legitimately flow

from it.

From this view of slavery, however, you wholly dissent, and declare that it involves nothing, absolutely nothing but mere personal bondage, with the right to oblige the enslaved person to labor. You say, "Slavery is only bon " Slavery is nothing more than the condi-

tion of one who is deprived of political power, and to the froward." And still more, if this be the does service without his contract and consent, but precept of the New Testament, and we are al-yet cheerfully and happily, and for a compensation lowed to keep back nothing that would be profreasonable and exitain, paid in modes of return itable to man, this would be the doctrine that best for the slave himself. With what is strictly ministers of the gospel would be specially obliged physical liberty the master interferes no more, in such cases, than you do with a hired servant." to inculcate upon slaves.

'But this is not all. This is, as I under Letter 3d.

out his contract conveys no additional right but a permission given, not to a few men in a porthose proper and necessary to the original right. tion of a single country, but to the whole hu-But it is not proper and necessary to this original man race. By virtue of it, I have the right to right that a human being be deprived of any right oblige every other man to labor for me without which is justly his as an immortal, intelligent, moral, social, and fallen creature. Therefore, a right to day. I might be well pleased with this perthe service of a man without his contract or con- mission; but then every other man is, by the sent, does not justify any wrong done to his mind, same rule, equally authorized to oblige me to labor soul, or domestic relations.

nleases me incomparably the obligation to labor for his master, is precisely ever taught such a doctrine as this. And soever, save only that he is under obligation to render reasonable and cheerful service to his ject, permit me to remark, that the analogy which master. The separation of children from their parents, of husbands from their wives, by the do-This is certainly a very important point of agree-

We then have arrived together to this conclusion: every respect in which the intellectual, moral, social, or domestic condition of a slave is a powers over the individual which th made to differ from that of any other man, is in- uals of that society do not possess over each defensible, unauthorized, and wrong. We have other. next to proceed and consider startery in every essential particular, I do not perceive it is only here that there can be any difference of what analogy can possibly exist. The one is an

by no means affected by the manner in which a object of the one is to secure to every man all the naster may use his slave. He may use him cruelly, but this does not prove that he has not a rect object of the other is to abridge these rights : right to hold him as a slave. In this I fully concur. I also add, that the question of right is not the aggression of his brother, the one acts by affected by the humanity of the master. He might use his slave cruelly, but this would not disprove, viding means for the universal redress of grievand he might use him humanely, and this would ances, the other acts by removing the means not establish his right. It is a question of own-redress. How any argument from analogy can be redress. How any argument from analogy can be drawn from institutions so radically dissimilar I are property. If the question should be brought before a court and jury, whether I was the owner of a particular horse, it would affect the issue in no manner whatever to prove that I had used him either kindly or cruelly. Nor, again, is this question respecting the treatment of men in any particular condition, it is a question respecting the lawfulness of the condition itself. Thus, supposes lawfulness of the condition itself. Thus, suppose ly understand the nature of that domestic slavery I had kept a child blindfolded from infancy, so which you defend. If, however, I correctly con that he had never seen the light. I might treat him very well as a blind child. I might say that he gave me much more trouble, and was of far less service to me than a child that had the use of his eyes. All this may be, but the question would still return, why do you not strip off the bandage? this condition, but the reason why I keep him in this condition at all. This abstract view of the case is, I think, specially to be borne in mind at

the present point of the discussion. seen, the right to urge another, by a violent mo-tive resulting from my own command, to labor for me without his contract or consent." This se to be conferred upon us by the scribe, while in others th precepts of the New Testament. These precepts quires no addition, but material retrenchment; for New Testament confirmed them in the right of so doing. And yet more, the New Testament was given as our moral statute-book to the end of time. We can neither add to nor take from it. Whatever permission it gives is a universal permission. It is addressed to men the right which it thus confers. as men, and hence the right which it thus confers truly in these words. Every man has the right to years, I have devoted the salary given me, when

out his contract or consent.

'That this is the meaning of the assertion is I can make it. They are placed under a c have the right to urge slaves," &c. But the form not one half of the labor perform had this right had it, and he who is under anty to them all the profits of their labor in dispute just where it found it.

in its abstract and unlimited sense, in the form is their state, and I have no idea that they would in which I have stated it. And here, I am constrained to say, I can by no means agree with you.

'Now I might here remark, that all this is strained to say, I can by no means agree with you. I will not, however, go into extended discussion really aside from the merits of the question at of the subject. The substance of what I have to issue. You have frequently reminded me that urge may be found in the chapter on Reciprocity, this was an abstract question, and had nothing to in the Elements of Moral Science, to which you do with the manner in which the right was exchave done me the honor to refer. Suffer me, cised. If a master uses his slaves kindly, this

1. This doctrine is really more alarming than slaves at all. any that I have ever known to be inculcated on this 'I will not, however, pause to insist upon this subject. If this right to oblige another man to labor for us is thus given to human nature, it is as really and truly given to black men as to white men. It authorizes them to enslave us, just as much as it authorizes us to enslave definition requires "material retrenchment." The I ever before heard claimed for the slaves. I man urged by a violent motive resulting from the have heard it said, but I never agreed to it, command of another; the condition described by that the slaves had a right to rise and emancipate these quotations, is that of a man whose service themselves by force; but this goes much farther, may be voluntary, and is performed by his own conand claims for them the additional right to enslave their masters. Thus, if the slaves of any state or plantation should rise and enslave their masters, this precept would justify them; and yet more, the other precepts, according to your in- labor; of the other it is true that "there may be terpretation, would oblige the masters as Chris- no obligation whatever to labor." Now, these tians to obey them, "doing service from the two conditions seem to me so essentially dissim heart, not only to the good and gentle, but also ilar, that the defence of the one by no means con-

etter 3d.

'Again, "A right to the service of a man withby God as one of the social laws of man. It is oul, or domestic relatious."

for him. The question which shall be the mater, and which the slave, must be decided by titution of domestic slavery, and I must add that physical strength. And after I have subdue better than any that him, he has the same right as before to enslav have ever seen. Slavery, according to this me in return. Here then is war, war interm definition, confers on the master no right what-ever, beyond merely that of obliging the slave to

While I am obeying the goapel in enslaving him, labor. It gives him no right over the slave as an I am at the same moment disobeying it, in no immortal, intellectual, moral, social, and fallen also allowing him to enslave me. Here then is immortal, intellectual, moral, social, and Jaicen creature, and justifies no errong done to his mind, soul, or domestic relations. In all these respects, then, slavery makes no difference between the slave and any other man. His condition, bating means believe that Jesus Christ, or his apostless. that of a freeman. He has just the same right suffer me to remind you, that, if this be an aras any other man to his wife and children, to all gument at all, it is a universal argument. It is the means of education, to the opportunity for intellectual cultivation, to the privilege of worshipping God when and as he chooses, to the trial oy
jury, to be received as a witness in a court of
justice, or in an ecclesiastical tribunal; in a word,
to the full benefit of equal law in all cases whatspecyer, save only that he is under obligation to And here, before I leave this part of the su

of despotsm and the innocence of sistery, is, to mestic slave-trade, and, in fact, the whole system of legislation and practice by which a distinction is made between slaves and freemen, finds no apology in this view of slavery; and it is, like any other case of causeless oppression, wholly indefensible, a wrong, and a sin against God. Here then we entirely agree. I believe all this. We then we entirely agree. I believe all this. We government, to be an ordinance of God, and new will not contend about words. I care not what you call this wrong. I may call it slavery. You ject, the all-controlling object of society, is to call it by another name. If, however, we agree secure to every individual the enjoyment of all his natural rights, or the rights conferred upon him as God, I am perfectly content. Here then is a very human being by his Creator; that in every state large part of what I call the system of slavery, concerning which we do not differ in the least. that a government is right in just so far as it accomplishes this object; it is innocent in just far as it honestly intends to accomplish it; and

Now between institutions so radically unlike opinion between us.

'Here, I am reminded of a remark which you without absurdity, be affirmed of the other ordinance of God; this, as it seems to me, cannot have frequently made, that this is purely an ab-atract question, a question of simple right, and is the aggression of his brother, the other acts by

'I am not certain, my dear brother, that I clear-

'The slavery which you hold up to our view

reasonable service of the slave; but it is a sere present point of the discussion.

""The right of slavery is then, as we have vice exactly such as is due from a servant hired

'Again. "In some instances there may be all This the injustice and heartlessness which v were given when men of all nations and colors the slaves are not only watched over with guar des of civilization were in the uni- dian kindness and affection, but prefer to rem versal habit of enslaving each other, and the with their masters; so that it cannot be said that New Testament confirmed them in the right they serve him without their contract or consent.

Again, in your last letter, you present us with it confers on human nature. The right, therefore, a practical illustration of the form of slavery which you contend may be, I think, expressed which you defend. "During the past twelve arge every other man, by a violent motive pro- ever at my disposal, to the spiritual instruction of ceeding from his own will, to labor for him withto my own servants, their condition is as good as evident. The only other form in which it could which no instrument of writing could make more be expressed would be the following, "Masters be expressed would be the following. "Masters be expressed would be the following. "Masters because " &c. But the form not one half of the labor performed by free question would return, who are masters and who laborers; and I, on my part, am bound to emplo a missionary to teach and catechize them and one who has this right, and a slave one who has this right, and a slave one who is their children, to provide for them a home, and under this obligation. The assertion would then clothes, and provisions, and fuel, and land to plan be a mere truism. It would affirm that he who for themselves, to pay all medical bills, to guar this obligation is under it; leaving the matter in own time, to protect them as a guardian, and to administer to the wants of the children, and o We must therefore, I think, take the assertion those that are sick, and infirm, and aged. Such

however, briefly to offer the following considera- surely commendable; but this does not at all bear upon the question of his right to hold them a

This goes very far beyond any thing that condition described by the definition, is that of a

is no invasion of the right of personal liberty. It regard were never so great as at the present mo must, however, be a bona fide consent, and not March, 24th, 1845. merely a consent to do one thing lest he should be obliged to do something worse. A man may choose that I should blindfold him, and take care

would be a very unwise agreement for both of us, but this would be no evasion of his rights. But your readers, who would be gratified to learn the because this is no invasion of his rights, it by no fact, that our late Legislature, near the close of means proves that I have the right "to urge men by a violent motive, resulting from my command," township of the unappropriated public lands in the heaven blindfold. But even this form of what you consider ela- Manual Labor High very you do not justify, or at least you speak of it making this grant, passed finally without opposias an institution leading to dangerous conse-

of him as though he were a blind man. This

'Again: sider its perpetuation proper, even if it were possi-

'Here again I am pleased to observe that our entiments almost exactly coincide. Even this modification of slavery, if indeed that be the modfication of a thing ments are excluded, you consider dangerous, impossible to be perpetuated, and improper. To this I fully subscribe, and I rejoice that these truths have found an advocate so much better able to expound them than myself.

Dr. Wayland occupies several succeeding pages in showing that Dr. F.'s objections to his argument from Scripture do by no means destroy r weaken it. He repeats the principles more and received the approbation of the con the fact, that while he (Dr F.) holds that slavery is permitted, nay, sanctioned relief which the committees had heretofore by the word of God, he still asserts the great any man, and regrets the existence of this author-

spoken of, not as you define and defend it, but as it actually exists; and I perceive that it is boldly upheld as a thing desirable, and right—an institu- High School, has had a corporate existence of tion both to be perpetuated, and even at all hazfear that, on your authority, the attributes of God idea of it, which you believe to be in harmony condemn ?

to engage in controversy. Be assured, my dear tribute to the accuracy, efficiency, intellig brother, that it has given me pain whenever I and energy of the circle of the most highly have been obliged to differ from one for whom I cated, and especially of the clergy of New Eng cherish so affectionate a regard. For that Chris- land, from whose ranks it was a true policy tian urbanity with which you treated whatever I exclude ignorant and illiberal men. have written, from my heart I thank you. If I But there was a view of the s have in any manner been able to avoid the errors would even more surely commend itself to gen-into which many have faiten who have treated on eral favor. This institution had, during a period this subject, I ascribe it mainly to the influence of of five years, sent forth a class, averaging your example, and to the unfeigned esteem which ally as high as twenty-five, for the special busi-I entertain for your character, as a gentleman ness of common school teaching. It was the and a scholar, a clergyman and a Christian. Or practice in the autumn to make up this class and rather, if we have been enabled without bitterness to bestow upon it special attention, with a refer to express our views to each other on a subject ence to this employment in the winter. He had which is so liable to arouse the worst passions of no hesitation in saying that the experiment had our fallen nature, let us ascribe it all to that love been entirely successful. There was now no of God shed abroad in our hearts, which teaches us to treat as a brother every disciple of our com- and it was but a policy analogous to that which mon Lord, though he may embrace opinions in many respects differing from our own. God grant that we may both meet in that world where neither of us shall any more see through a glass darkly, but where we shall see as we are seen, and know as we are known.

'I am, my dear brother, yours with every sentiment of affection,

THE AUTHOR OF THE MORAL SCIENCE."

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

The annual exhibition of the Junior class of this institution, was given on Saturday last, ments which now reposed beneath the guardian-ship of the State treasury. were intersp ersed with music :

Oratio Latina. HEZERIAH SHAILER, Brook-

IEL WHITING METCALF, Medway, Mass.

'The Anglo-Sazons in America. JAMES Coo-LEY FLETCHER, Indianapolis, Ind.

'The Statesman and the Politician.' Thom-

WORCESTER HIGH SCHOOL

the State of Maine, to the Worcester County quences. Thus you say: "There is, as you remark, quite enough abuse of this authority to the more gratifying, since for the success of the make me regret its general existence." Letter 2d. measure we are chiefly indebted to individuals, "You must already have perceived not of the Baptist denomination; and to no one that speaking abstractly of slavery, I do not condebted for this act of legislative benefaction as to Col. A. H. Bullock, member of the House from

The Committee on education not being able to agree upon a report in favor of granting pecuniary aid, reported that the petitioners have leave to rithdraw, on the presentation of this report.

Mr. Bullock, of Worcester, moved its 're-co

mitment, with instructions to report a resolve be-stowing upon said school half a township of unappropriated land in the State of Maine.' Is support of this motion, Mr. Bullock remarked:-That the petition comes to us from men of the highest respectability. Their case has once or twice before been presented to the Legislature, fully stated in his previous letters, and then calls but was lost in this House. This adverse resu he attributed to the mode, and not the measure of commended, their reports having advised the aldanger of confiding such irresponsible power to lowance of money from the treasury, a policy ity; and that, speaking abstractly of slavery, he past in the House, and which he should not not does not consider its perpetuation proper, if it press for adoption. But in the present instances were possible. Dr. W. adds the following:

'Before leaving this subject, suffer me, my dear touch the treasury directly, but would afford some brother, to ask you whether there be not reason measure of assistance in a manner perfectly con to apprehend that your view on this whole sub-isatent with the present policy of the Common ject will be misunderstood? I very much fear wealth, which appropriated the proceeds of the that when slavery is spoken of at the South, it is Eastern lands to the high purposes of education. He would say a word as to the merits of the

almost eleven years. During this period it has d. I ask, is there not reason to conferred the benefits of its instruction upon thousand and fifty were residents of Massachi setts. An average annual class of nine had with the word of God, but the whole system, just as been graduated for college, of whom the records it exists? Is it not important that you should ex-press your views explicitly on this subject, so that the word of God may not, on your authority, be the best of New England teachers, as well as on sed to support what you believe it explicitly to of her ablest and purest men (President Wayland, of Providence,) which stated that some After enumerating the points of agreement, which our previous extracts have shown, Dr. Within the concludes as follows: 'This is the first time in my life—I hope it the case before the House; as an assurance that may be the last—in which it has fallen to my lot this proposed bounty from the State would con to the accuracy, efficiency, intelligence

school instruction. He begged his frie floor, who were also the friends of the State schools, to consider all, whether it were not both just and expedient to conciliate all portions of the

whose success was next to the noble establishments which now reposed beneath the guardianin Missouri. The route by which these cattle

every good and valuable member of the church, But there was one other view in which he line, Mass.

'The Alchemists.' Frank William Anthony and it was conclusive. He would state it as first intelligence we had of the approach of the a fact, that while every other denomination of the had seen the trail of a large drove of cattle, clids it their duty to prepare for the work of the porated institution of learning in this Co wealth, had, some of them in repeated instances, As POYSTON IVES GODDARD, Providence.

'Acting for Effect.' SETH HOBART WHITE, trol this institution had flourished, was an excep-Acting for Effect. SETH HOBART WHITE,

Cast Branch, N. Y.

'The Influence of War upon the progress of Civilization.' HENRY LAURENS RIDER, WilInigton, Conn.

'The Citizen Hero.' RAYMEND LOPES, Havanna, Cuba.

'The giving of the Magna Charta.' FARNIS

WAYLAND, Providence. "The giving of the Magna Charta. FRANCIS
WAYLAND, Providence.

'The Genius of Cervantes.' STEPHEN WaTERMAN, Providence.

'The relation of the Poet to his Age.' THOM. "The relation of the Poet to his Age." Thomas Durrer, Tiverton.
"The Poetry of Coleridge." FRANCIS JACKson DICKMAN, Petersburgh, Va.
"The Poetry of Coleridge." FRANCIS JACKson DICKMAN, Petersburgh, Va. as Durgus, Tiverton.

The Petery of Coleridge. Faractes Jack
no Dickman, Petersheph, Va.

Insulation of the congenitives and friends
of the college were present, than have been seen
on any similar occasion for some years. The
chaple was filled to overdowing, and all the exter
tieses highly cereditable to the young men, as well
as to the accomplished gentleman and scholar who
presides over the theoroid department.

Brown University has been chiefly distinquished for the thorogenhees of the intellectual
discipline it has provided,—its ability to make men
rigid and independent thinkers. The performances on this occasion, however, while they
showed that the training has less nothing of the
distinctive character, exhibited a literary tests and
skill, a range of thought and command of language, which promise that in the department of
higher relectors, this University is hereafter to
yield the palm to none of her sister institution.

This is doubtles, in some degree, owing to the
valuable accessions larely made to the college
interior, the command of any
station, and the received many thousands of aubstrathere are a first than the command of any
station, and have been added, having
here accordingly selected in Engage, which
promise the present inc. It was the control of
finished and Christian education have
committee that the was the control of the command of any
station of the palm to none of her sister institution.

This is doubtles, in some degree, owing to the
valuable accessions larely made to the college
interior, which is the control of the committee and any of the command of any
substrate, the three of the command of any
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substrate, the three two of the form
of the spiral as the residual of the command of any
substrate, the three doubtless of the command of any
substrate, the three two of the form
of the palm to none of her sister institution.

This is doubtless, in some degree, owing to the
variable accessions lar

New York, Murch 28, 1845.

Polk a minority President—Slave interest against the free—Attack and murder of drovers by Siseton Sioux— Fatal accident—Dedication of a Presbyterian church.

Your Washington correspondent says Mallah has fallen into an error, in speaking of Mr. Polk as having been elected by a minority vote of the vote stands thus:

1,288,533 for Clay. 62,263 for Birney. 1,350,796 1,327,325 for Polk.

23,471 majority against Polk. Creeks, the Cherokees and the Seminoles! Sta-very will not bear contact with an Indian tribe:

The U. S. ship Eric arrived this morning from the moment it reaches the neighborhood, the slaves begin to escape and enjoy the wild free-dred sick from that squadron. What dom of the savage, and the latter must be hunted amount of misery slavery casts around us on every away from the graves of his fathers. How many side. nore shameful and crying aggressions and butch eries shall this cancer push us into, and yet stiffe our every remonstrance with the barefaced false hood that we have nothing to do with it?

We believe it is a fact, that whenever the slave nterest and the free come in opposition, the free goes to the wall. See how it is made to predomern interests -as at Havanna, for example, where the consul is from South Carolina. influence predominates not only in civil but miliointments. Take for example the apter of 1844.

68, 14 were from Virginia. 97, 8 do. 328, 70 do. 70, 15 do. 13 do. 65, 7 do. 24, 0 do. Captains, in all 1189 191-nearly 1-6th of

tachments from Fort Snelling and Fort Atkinson tachments from Fort Sheiling and to seek redress, were sent into the Siseton country to seek redress, by false impressions, great caution should be observed by the churches in judging of the qualifithe Sioux country giving at length the circumstances, from which we take the liberty of making public in favor of that benign system. They could not do this better than by extending the State's charity, with a fair and liberal analogy,

State's charity, with a fair and liberal analogy, known that, if the trail was made by the cattle commonly considered the gifts of nature; and intended for the Sioux in this vicinity, the drosecond, those which are the gifts of grate. He dered far from their true course, and had fallen in -and 'the capability of expre with a band of Sisetons returning from an un-successful expedition against the Chippewas. In the early part of August, an old Indian chief called Sleepy-eyes, who lives about 100 miles south-west of us, met near his village a wretched

stitutes a defence of the other. The one describes the condition of impolantary servinus, the other describes a condition to which involuntary servitude is by no means essential; and in which, in fact, it frequently does not exist. If a man, whether black or white, serve another columnarily, and would not consent to leave that service, here is no involuntary to elevate the standard of ministerial education in and would not consent to leave that service, here is no involuntary to elevate the standard of ministerial education in convention of the service in the grant, was reported, which passed through that had been raked up in the bay near Sandy both branches without opposition, and has received the signature of His Excellency, Governor Brigas.)

This institution has strong demands on the partonage of the Baptists of New England. The powded by Baptist liberality of the saw there was powder in it, and on striking it with a hammer to knock the grant, was reported, which passed through both branches without opposition, and has received the signature of His Excellency, Governor Brigas.)

To institution has strong demands on the grant, was reported, which passed through both branches without opposition, and has received the signature of His Excellency, Governor Brigas.)

To institute a variety of the saw there was powder in it, and on striking it with a hammer to knock the grant, was reported, which passed through both branches without opposition, and has received the signature of His Excellency, Governor Brigas.)

To correct the grant, was reported, which passed through both branches without opposition, and has received the signature of His Excellency, Governor Brigas.)

To correct the grant was reported, which passed through both branches without opposition, and has received the signature of His Excellency, Governor Brigas.)

To correct the grant was reported, which passed through the grant was a shell. In taking the grant was a shell. In taking the grant, was reported, which passed through the grant was a shell ou powder out, an explosion followed, killing Mr. D., Mr. A. O. Price, a master mason, Robert Brod-erick, a youth of 17, and mortally wounded a boy, since dead. Pieces of the shell were scattered in various directions, doing no other damage than breaking windows and killing the horse from which Mr. Price had just dismounted. Mr. Duvall leaves a wife and child, Mr. Price a wife and two children.

Yesterday afternoon a new Prosbyterian meet-Let us see who is correct. The popular ing-house at East-Brooklyn was dedicated to the service of God. The services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Jacebus, Lewis, Greenleaf and Spencer of Brooklyn, and Phillips of New York The pastor of the church, Rev. J. Greenleaf, formerly Corresponding Secretary of the American Scamen's Friend Society, preached the sermon, which was particularly interesting to New Eng-It seems, therefore, that Mr. Polk needed land hearers, as being a good specimen of the enty-three thousand four hundred and seventy kind of preaching, which unfortunately for the two votes more than he got, to give him a majority of the popular vote. It is true his majority text Haggai 1: 7, 8, introducing his discourse over Clay is 38,792, but as the case actually with a view of the church just previous to and at stands, if Mr. Polk is not a minority President we the time when the words were spoken, 'go up wish to know how many thousand votes in the minority he must stand, to make him so. In the electoral college he received a majority of sixty-five votes, but that did not endurse his Texas of a house of worship? Because in doing this wickedness for this State which gave him her his people manifest a love to his cause. The thirty-six votes, elected at the same time an anti-work is attended with self-denial and often with Texas governor; a man who advocated the same sacrifice. 2. How is God glorifed in the crection doctrines that defeated the nomination of Van of Aouse of worship? (a.) By the prayers of his Buren at Baltimore. This Texas business has been one scene of continued violence and fraud.

of prayer. (b.) By the praises of his people. Who Mr. Polk, by holding the immense power of executive patronage in terrorism over the heads of
both Houses of Congress, procured a majority
for annexing Texas to the Union. This majority was made up of men from free States, whose feelings and policy are hostile to slavery. The whole affair, from beginning to end, is an outrage on justice and humanity. Listen to the appeal which our fined Greek of the Children of the Child whole affair, from beginning to end, is an outrage on justice and humanity. Listen to the appeal which our friend Greely of the Tribune makes:

'Christian freemen of the North! you are to direct and guarantee this horrible arrangement—you are to guard and uphold this state of things by your courts, your fleets, your bayonets—you you courts, your fleets, your bayonets—you see to catch and return slaves when they run to cutch and return slaves when they run house, on which there is no legal incumbrance. away from their breeders or their drivers—your The house is a neat structure of wood, and will treasure and blood will soon be required to seat near 500. We are glad that this little comslaughter and drive off the warlike and formidable munity are under the influence of a ministry so Camanches as you have exiled or butchered the judicious and faithful: and hope they will be led

New Sampshire Department.

A CALL TO THE MINISTRY.

We have been much interested in the perusal of an article on the subject named above, in the nate in all appointments to office, even in cases Christian Review for March, from the pen of where the appointed is to protect, mainly, North- Professor E. B. SMITH, of New Hampton. It The slave subject in a clear and instructive light; and in ence. Although much has been said on the subpointments to the navy from the single State of ject, it is very imperfectly understood, and in re-Virginia. The table is made up from the Regis-lation to it, many make sad mistakes. Some, to be sure, may, from various causes, refers to obey the evident teachings of God by his Spirit and providence, and then neglect to engage in the providence, and then neglect to engage in the work of the ministry—but, on the other hand, there are undoubtedly more who attempt to run before they are sent. Young men are liable to be misled both by their feelings and desires. They may really feel interested in the salvation of souls and the prosperity of Christ's kinge they may see much connected with the office of the ministry to gratify selfish desires, and thus A paper, recently, in speaking of the mortality engage in the work while actually destitute of among the officers and crow of the U. S. Ship
Preble, remarked that the Secretary of the Navy
had generally and Navy had generally sent Northerners to the coast of Africa. Whether this was done by design or not, we are not sure, but we hope our Northorn Secretary will rectify these small mistakes.

It will be remembered that sometime last sum-It will be remembered that sometime last sum-mer, a small party of drovers with cattle were stacked by a body of Siseton Sioux, and that de-tachments from Fort Snelling and Fort Atkinson

Professor Smith remarks correctly, that every were to come was long and tedious, for the country through which they must pass is, for the most part, uninhabited except by Indians. The devoting himself to this special department of and from his description of its locality it was ministry, Prof. S. first notices "those which are vers had lost their way, for they were passing enumerates in the first class, -'a good underof us, (St. Peters.) Some anxiety was at first felt for them, but it was concluded that the report of the Indian was erroneous or exaggerated, capability of forming a plan and adhering to it up until intelligence was received from a source that to the time of its completion, be it nearer or could be depended on, that the deovers had wanmore remote'—'deep sensibility'—'truthfulsess'

Without following the article farther, we con-

same end, without turning to the right or the

left.

'This spirit discovers itself as much in improving upon the divine plan as upon any other. It is not very unlike the effort of gardeners, who accelerate the growth of vegetation by hot beds, because the method which God has devised for this difference, however, that the skilful gardener the waits till the sun has done his work, before he concess his plants to the coldness of the unbast.

the day is at hand?"

"We do not say that steadfastness and perseverance are absolutely indispensable qualifications for ministerial usefulness; nor yet that God never calls to the work those who are ever on the alert for some new thing. But we do say, that this habit of mind is a sad draw-back upon the profitableness of such laborers. And were it not that the Great Head of the church sets one know how the onward progress of the cause of A volume from the same source appeared last such unsteady and ill-directed movement. But as the stagnant waters of some vast pools would send out their missmic exhalations, even understand their missmic exhalations, even out their missmic exhalations, even out their deeps ofign tempest-tossed, so, were it not for these agitators, the sluggish so, were it not for these agitators, the sluggish rought enders miss might render society a reaservoir for most unhealthy sediment and most now to some vapors. The stage of the community has ever been trated. The delineations of character are admirated, and the lessens conveyed are such as it

CAUSES OF THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

The recent murder committed at Manchester, is one of the most bold and cool-blooded acts retains its character for a judicious corded in the history of this Commonwealth.

What an awfully thrilling deed, for a man to ical. The number for April is embellia

butcher his fellow, with so much deliberation! Within the last few years, instances of murder have fearfully multiplied in this State, and it is natural to inquire for the cause. Those conversant with the sentiments advanced among us by certain lecturers and demoralizing sheets, need hardly wonder at these developments of depravi- a year. ty. There has been some reason to suppose that few, but the 'blood-thirsty clergy,' were in favor of inflicting a very severe punishment on the murderer; and, although guilty of the blood of his fellow, the larger portion of community would sympathize with him in his misfortune.

Such, certainly, have been the influences that The second is a review of Bush on the Resurrect bach, certainly, have been the influences that have been brought to bear upon our community; and it would be strange, indeed, if they had not had their legitimate effect. To this point are the following remarks from the Congregational Jour-

the public mind from the restraints of religion. To this end the press has been employed, lec-turers have been commissioned, and individuals To this end the press has been employed, lecturers have been commissioned, and individuals have consecrated their energies with the courage of martyrs and the zeal of stanic spirits. They have attempted to blot out the Sabbath, demoish Christian institutions, take from the ministry its conservative influence by grossly defaming and slandering it, and representing religion in its purest forms and glorious truths as a gross imposture, which should be shaken off from the people. Religious truths, speaking to the hopes and fears of men through an eternal existence, are the greatest checks upon the conception and perpetration of crime; and when these are idiculed and discarded, it is not strange that blood should begin to flow.

straints which had held them back from crime, they naturally plunge into its commission, regard-ing themselves, and being regarded by others, as martyrs instead of felons, should they be detected

He adds: 'It is evident, for time has proved it,

bolition of capital punishment is having its influence? It is not abolished formally, but it is virtually: it is denounced as cruel; it is beld up for public reprobation by the wandering lecturer, the disorganizing newspaper, the coarse tract and the coarser crue which adorn it human life is said to coarser cuts which adors it: human life is said to be sacred, at least that of the assassin, but not that of his victims: the mangled slain, while their blood is yest fresh upon them, are forgotten, the sympathies felt for the monster recking in the sympathies felt for the monster recking in human gore. The dead are out of sight: the tears of a widowed wife and fatherless children extra ed. seen, nor their sights heard, while the MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The morderer of his brethren stands out in lusty life, pitied for his sufferings, and shown caressed for his crimes. Howard confessed, after the murder of a defenceless woman in Rochester, a peace-ble Quakeress, that he thought the punishment had been abolished, or he should not have perpetrated the crime; and others, devoid of moral principle, will rush to re-enact the scenes of Manchester, with the first news of personal impunity.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The little State of Massachusetts contains fourteen counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, Essex, exceeds by \$1,-200,000 the annual production of the whole State of South Carolina.

The following is a specimen of notices which severimes are contains fourteen counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, Essex, exceeds by \$1,-200,000 the annual production of the whole State of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an exchange paper that one of these counties, and it is stated in an

been previously noticed, has been issued from the al. been previously noticed, has been issued from the press, and our only object now is just to inquire if as many copies are taken in New Hampshire as should be. We fear there is a fault here, and hope it will be remedied. The present number

changes the following plans for the payment of a to see it in operation. That justice requires of of the South, makes the following just remarks:-

Is it so?—The Christian Index says that Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, missionaries in Siam, are slaveholders, and that Mr. Shuck, in China, will be one, on the death of a relative. How this is, we are unable to say—it has been asserted, and we suppose the Board so understood, that none of the suppose the Board so understood, that none of the suppose the Board so understood, that none of the suppose the Board so understood. This may our missionaries were slaveholders. This may prove to be something more than what the Acting Board would do, if a new thing should be creing Board would do, if a new thing should happen ared in the earth, and something should happen which all experience has shown to be unlikely in the Free States who seriously deprecate late octhe last degree, if not absolutely impossible.'

Editor's Cable.

name the method which God has devised for ming the earth is not quite speedy enough to their ideas of premature production;—with and continued in the office till death, in 1761. exposes his plants to the coldness of the unbested atmosphere; while our hasty spirits can hardly keep to one purpose long enough to let their productions become sufficiently matured to bear exposure, much less to be of any use, before they must be rooted up and superseded by something clase, as short-lived and as valueless.

'We are sorry to be compelled to acknowledge that a portion of the ministry have done their share in fostering this reckless spirit of innovation. Like the Athenians, they have spent their time in little else, than in hearing or telling some new thing. A thought, a thought has crossed the mind with the rapidity and vivideses of the lighting's glare. It is new, it is striking, it must out. Like pent-up fires, it will not sleep. And then it will make such a splendid light, such a brilliant appearance, the world cannot afford to lose it. Besides, apostolic injunction would be disregarded. Does not Paul expressly say, "Prove all things?" "The night is far spent, the day is at hand?" "The night is far

THE GREAT SECRET DISCOVERED. A Tale for Children. By Joseph Alden, D. D. New York: M. W. Dodd. 1845. By a very simple and entertaining story, children are here taught how to be happy. For sale

by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

at the Great Head of the church sets one ver another, and makes one human frailty act the influence of another, we do not season, entitled, 'I will be a Gentleman,' which

rable, and the lessons conveyed are such as it

would be well for all our young misses to learn

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, for April.

167 pp. 18mo.

This Magazine of foreign literature fully sus tains its character for a judicious selection of matter, and an attractive appearance as a period steel engraving, and contains articles of great in terest from the Edinburgh Review, the New Monthly, and other valuable periodicals. Each number of the Eclectic contains 150 royal octave pages. Published monthly by Leavitt, Trow 8 Co., New York: Saxton & Kelt, Boston. \$6,00

The April number of this interesting quarter has been issued. Its first article is by Profess Stowe, on 'The last Days and Death of Luther Kelt. \$3.00 a year.

'Systematic efforts have been made to liberate THE ANTIQUARIAN, AND GENERAL REVIEW be public mind from the restraints of religion. Edited by William Arthur. Schenectady, N. Y. This is a monthly, the plan and object of which are excellent. It is designed to comprise whatever is useful and instructive in ecclesiastical or historical antiquities; and to serve as a book of useful reference, on subjects of riosity. We have examined the first two numbers with entire approval, and shall be most happy to see so instructive and valuable a publication sur

Miscellanea.

and discarded, it is not strange that blood should begin to flow.

Nor have these attacks been confined to religious institutions; they have been made with nearly equal ferecity upon civil government, legislation, and courts of justics. These have been represented as encroachments upon the natural rights of individual sustained only by the power of society, and to which no one is under obligation to render obedience. Men are in a state of individual liberty; their freedom is the extent of their will; and, responsible only to their consciences and God for their conduct, all restraint is tyranny, and all punishment injustice. Such doctrines chime in with the dispositions of unpril repled men; and, taking from them the civil restraints which had held them back from crime, hey naturally plunge into its commission, regard-they naturally plunge into its commission.

and punished.

'Can it any longer be denied that the proposed that some of our brethren have erred in setting shellition of capital nunishment is having its influ-

which sometimes appear in the Scotch and Eng-THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW for March, as has lish papers. We copy from the Glasgow Nation-

an elegant drawing-room clock, bearing on a silcommences the volume, and it is a favorable time
to subscribe.

A New Plan.—We have noticed in our ex-

portion of the expenses of rumselling. We are opposed to that part of it which provides for lin noticing the late action of the Baptist Board of censing a wicked act; otherwise, we should wish Foreign Missions, and the consequent withdrawal

to see it in operation. That justice requires of rumsellers to pay the bills of expense they now occasion the tax-payer, there is no good reason to doubt:—

'Let it be enacted that the expense of supporting all paupers who are made through the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be assessed equally upon the dealers in such liquors; let vewy man who takes out a license be required to give ample security for the payment of his share of the tax; and let the public authorities see that the destitute wives, widows, and children of drumhards be well supported. This would put an end to nine-tenths of the groggeries; and the fewer the sellers become, the heavier the tax upon them.'

Is IT so?—The Christian Index eays that Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, missionaries in Siam, are

currences in our denomination, because their tendency is to sunder some of the bonds of union The reported arrest of the murderer of between slaveholding and non-slaveholding Bap-Mr. Parker, as stated in our last, proved to be incorrect—there was no just ground of suspicion against Mr. Carter.

Soon to be able to confer with our readers more short-sighted views? If co-operation be inevita-on other and pleasanter themes. against Mr. Carter.

Gov. Steele, of New Hampshire, has issued a handbill offering \$1000 for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Parker, or \$500 for any in the mu formation communicated to Lyman B. Walker, to our usefulness, why this sighing over late events, Attorney General, which shall lead to his apprefor which and the results of which the South is responsible? There is no great all-absorbing, the subject.

ever-agitating question, to divide the denomination A PURELY PRO-SLAVERY PAPER.-A paper are regitating question, to divide the demonimation in the Free States, if we are only disposed and has lately been established in New Orleans, appearance to be united. But it is absolutely impropriately named 'The Black List,' the exclusive object of which is to furnish intelligence conunited with us, in the work of missions, the churches of the Southern States. Some will go advertise runaway slaves, &c. Among its adverwith us, but attempts to conciliate the mass can tisements is one of a runaway with but one leg!

Such a paper,' says a contemporary, will do quietly to allow our brethren in the South to well in Europe, for our free institutions'—for organize by themselves; and then, all hearts and our 'refuge for the oppressed of all mations.' ands, to unite, in the Free States, vigorously and peaceably to sustain such missionaries as still appoint. Brethron, by attempting anything different from this, instead of healing the breach, only produce yet greater confusion.

THE BAPTISTS OF GEORGIA-We learn from the Christian Index that the Executive Committee of the Georgia Baptist Convention have confirmed the resolution of the Virginia Missionary Society, and appointed a Southern Convention at Augusta. meet on the Thursday before the 2d Lord's day in May next. A large attendance of delegates from all the Southern and Southwestern States is earnestly urged and reasonably ex-

The Index devotes several columns to the subject of the reply of the F. M. Board, copying largely from exchanges, and commenting much severity himself. He intimates that if what the Board has done be indicative of Northern opinions, the South has been systematically and grossly deceived, and that for many years. uses also the following language, which to us seems to deny, if not to disprove, the great argument of the Virginians that the action of the Board is unconstitutional, while it re-asserts the monstrous dogma that a man's private views are not to affect his decisions when he acts officially.

'The constitution takes no more cognizance of inti-slavery, or pro-slavery, among qualifications for appointment, than it does it tariff or anti-tariff, bank or no bank. But these gentlemen, in 'opening their eyes' on 'ar facts to the disadvantage of the moral and rel sinners, and therefore ineligible. Their privat opinions have governed their official conduct; an this is precisely the point in which they hav erred—but deliberately and wilfully.'

The Index condemns with great severity the blame for asking the questions which the Board have answered. He speaks of certain views to the ground on the 3d inst. Fully insured. which have recently been put forth by a Northern cotemporary, in the following manner:-

**He [the editor of the Watchman] declares that he is "dissatisfied with the avowal" of the Board; that this occasion for bickering is only imaginary; that the questions which have been decided are mere hypotheses and obstractions, suitable to be entertained only by metaphysicians and cassists; and, therefore, would have preferred that the Board continue to tamper with us, and dupe us by political non-committalism and go-betweenity. He even maintains that latency and precarication in this case would have been a virtue. He says, "We esteem frankness a rare and lovely virtue, as a part of individual character; but official frankness, corporate frankness, is a very different thing." If this is not an improvement on the old proverb, "corporations have no souls," we are blind. Religious corporations are to be without conscience, or common honesty. We do not need to be told that neither individuals or associations are bound to answer questions wrongfully or impertinently asked; but frankness is frankness, and the South had a right to ask. Is this the morality of the religious press at the North? and of the pulpit there? If so, we do well to begin to prepare not only our own systems of moral philosophy, but our Sunday school books and our primers."

Our readers will be struck with the discrepancy 'He [the editor of the Watchman] declares hat he is "dissatisfied with the avowal" of the

Our readers will be struck with the discrepancy between this language, and the statement extractrom another article, that the Board erred berately and wilfully, in suffering their private ions to govern their official conduct. What! deliberately and wilfully, in suffering their private opinions to govern their official conduct. What! we involuntarily respond-Are 'religious corpora-

This extraordinary document has wrung from us, and sentenced to thirty days each in the H nany others no doubt, tears of bitter distress; but it has relieved us from painful suspense. The die is cast—the rubicon is crossed—all is over.'

The Cross and Journal, of Ohio, says: 'If Northern Virginia takes such prompt and decisive action, Georgia and Alabama will go off with a bound. It may be considered then as a histor-ical fact, that there is no longer a union between Northern and Southern Baptists in promoting for-

If this be true, (and who can doubt it?) what shall cease.

to the Biblical Recorder, of N. C., as follows:

THE BIBLE AND PUBLICATION SOCIETIES .-Society.'

We accord in this opinion. The Bible and Pub- trouble and cannot work.' lication Societies will remain undisturbed, unless Prof. Bush, of New York, is delivering dorse staveholding. But we have no idea our Southern friends will do this; they will not make such an act or avowal a condition for the payment of their funds, unless they wish either to in Philadelphia and New York are attributable to peace and prosperity of these societies; but we think they might safely dismiss their fears.

Ohed M. Coleman, the proprietor of the coleman. We have all too little faith. The Lord reigns ;

APOLOGETIC.—We have noticed several points connected with the present 'crisis' in our denominational affairs, and yet are compelled to omit much that we intended to copy from exchanges,

the the able discussion on Universalism the under side of a shelving of a mountain. It is which has occupied our columns for several numbers, will be resumed after a few weeks' respite, when the writer will present the positive view of the subject.

fook to the Board in Boston for support, and as many more as the Board may think it judicious government. The Texas press speaks of them with entire dissatsfaction. Even the Government will only make it wider-instead of securing paper condemns the scheme in unqualified lanpeace, will only produce yet greater confusion.

Every candid, observing mind must see the truth
compromises and explanations, and the plan may yet succeed. It will be a sad disappoint the friends of slavery if it do not succeed.

> REVIVAL IN GRANVILLE COLLEGE. W. learn from the Cross and Journal that a precious revival of religion is now progressing in Granville College. Several have already obtained hope, and many are serious. This Institution has been much favored of God, in the frequent and striking

The communications of 'One in Ohio,' o 'C.,' of 'Pastor,' and of 'C. E. W.,' are necessa with rily deferred till next week.

Summary of News.

A meeting of gentlemen, in behalf of Mr. Fairchild, was held 'at the Marlboro' Chapel on Sat-urday evening. Resolutions were passed sustaining Mr. Fairchild, and a committee appointed to obtain funds for his relief.

A new weekly paper is proposed by Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald,-the ejected editor of the Reporter,to be called the Boston Tablet. It is 'to be thoroughly and strictly Catholic,' and this is the guar antee which the editor gives, that nothing which is at variance with the injunctions of Christian benevolence and Christian charity shall find ad-mittance into its columns. It will 'observe a strict neutrality in the politics of this country.

At Hyde Park, N. Y., the splendid mansion of Walter Langdon, Esq., originally erected by the doctrine advanced by some, that the South are to late Dr. Samuel Bard, and subsequently enlarged

> The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday states in the woods of New Jersey, and owing to the high winds, were peculiarly destructive. thousand acres of woodland have been desolated.

> At Unity, N. H., a dwelling-house and two barns were destroyed by fire with their contents on Sunday night last. The farm had recently who had been on the farm but a short time, and left on Sunday to bring his family. The journeymen carpenters of Cincinnati turned

> out for higher wages last week. They demand one dollar and a half a day—they have been paid a dollar and a quarter. Mr. Coffin, teller of the Mechanics' Bank

> New Bedford, refused to take an oath as witness in the Police Court in that town, and the Judge committed him to jail for ten days, the case being The St. Louis American of the 20th ult. says

colony of 3000 Germans has been formed in She by county, Missouri. 250 of them had passed there for their new home. The colony has lon There was a great excitement at the Bange

trial of several persons complained of as idler THE SEPARATION ALREADY MADE .- The and vagrants, and disturbers of the public peace Christian Index says of the reply of the Board:- Four men from Orrington were adjudged guilty. of Correction.

Capt. New, of schooner Waldo, at Holmes's Hole, informs the agent of the Merchant's New om, that the shock of an earthquake was felt at Gonaives, (St. Domingo) on the 11th ultimo which lasted two minutes.

The Decatur, Capt. Wilson, bound from New Orleans for the Tennessee river, with a full cargo, was burned near No. 66, in the Mississippi, last week. She caught fire between the whee remains for Northern Baptists but to study the things which make for peace among them. high as to overflow its banks, it was impossible Dravi to run her close ashore, and the passengers and selves? We hope brethren will not go to Provi-dence to contend, but to bind themselves more crew had to wade and swim out with nothing but firmly together, on principles that are right, and which will abide long after our present agitations shall energy which will not cover her value.

A clergyman, who lately passed through Balti-INDEX AND RECORDER.—The Christian In- more, writes to the Zion's Herald that on his way dex, of Ga., commences an article with reference he solicited and obtained an interview with Mr Brother Mercdith does not appear to discover, in the decision of the Boaton Board, anything stances and obtained an interview with Mr.

Torrey, in the penitentiary. He represents him as kindly treated, comfortable in bodily circumstrate and obtained an interview with Mr. in the decision of the Boston Board, anything more than usefully favorable; to the anti-slavery faction! Did we believe him to be serious in this, we should feel no little surprise: but our impression is that he only intended, by his notice of the Boston letter, to provoke, for his amusement, the swarm of sholitionists that he knew would exult in the decision of the Board.' on making proper application; and to clergymen the doors are freely opened.

The BIBLE AND PUBLICATION SOCIETIES.

The Cross and Journal, in concluding a most judicious article on the subject of the F. M. Board and its relations to the South, says:— The separation is now made, and we trust it will be over-It is sundering one of the ties walnut. He had evidently been suffering from an that have held Northern and Southern Baptists attack of delirium tremens. A manuscript was together, but there are other ties remaining. There will possibly be a separation also in the ravings. But the direct agency in producing this Home Mission Society, but we apprehend no di-vision in the Bible Society, or in the Publication 'in letters of fire:' 'This is THE CAUSE OF DRINK-ever since my last spree I have been in

the South demand of their officers, that by some course of lectures in this city, on the Soul, or significant act or avowed declaration, they ensignificant act or avowed declaration act of the second act of t arguments in proof of the position that our Lord's resurrection body was not material, but spiritual and celestial.

sunder every tie that unites them to other portions of the Christian world, or to break up these organizations. It is not likely that any more demands will be made by the South on any Boards at Queenstown and Lewistown was swept off. or Societies. The feelings of some of our brethren At Youngstown, all the houses near the wharves and the steam flour mill were carried away. their deep and commendable solicitude for the Damage \$100,000. On the 4th, ice and water 40

> Obed M. Coleman, the proprietor of the celebrated Æolian attachment to the piano, died on Saturday 5th, at Saratoga Springs, after a week's illness. He expired peacefully in Jesus, being a member of the Presbyterian Church. This we learn from the Albany Advertiser.

> Gold has been found in almost virgin purity, on tity is very limited. It is found projecting from

The Markets.

BRIGHTON MARKET.-MONDAY, April 7, 1845. and one at \$55.

Micro.—State from \$250 to \$40568512

Satist.—State from \$250 to \$40568512

Satist.—Pittik sales. At wholesale 44c for Sows, and 54 for N. R. A few yokes of good Cattle remained answid at four o'clock.

PROVISIONS,-Retail Prices.

Cheese, new, per lb... Beef, fresh, per lb ...

Marriages.

.. 0 55 @ 0 60

In this city, Mr. Joseph B. Griffin to Mim Mary Jane Morton, formerly of Portland. Mr. David Edwards to Miss Ekissbeth Bassett. Mr. Joseph A. Montgomery, of Boston, to Miss Columbia A. Jones, of Cambridge. Mr. Samuel R. Robinson to Miss Ann M. Sargest. Mr. Samuel R. Sargest. Elias Cornelius, Samuel Carlton to Miss Mary E. Sargest. Elias Cornelius, Eq., to Miss Lydis F. Gay, daughter of Henry Grag, Eq., to Miss Lydis F. Gay, daughter of Henry Grag, Eq. Dr. Daniel Chaplin, of Cambridgeport, to Miss Caroline August, daughter of Charles Hayward, Eq. By Rev. Mr. Stow. Mr. Charles D. Wild, of Sonerville, O. Miss Almira W. Baldwin, of Boston. Mr. Wilkiam H. Bullard to Miss Mary Elizabeth Kehr.

In West Cambridge, by Rev. T. C. Tingley, Mr. Robert W. Parker to Miss Huldah Hurd, both of Cambridge-port. The Antiquarian, Next Cambridge, by Rev. 1. C. Hogley, Mr. Nober W. Parker to Miss Huldah, Hurd, both of Cambridge-port.

In East Lexington, April 3d, Mr. Nehemiah H. Fessenden, of this city, to Miss Mary E. Fishe, of E. L.

In Brighton, by Rev. 2. Mr. Parker, Mr. Warren W. Dame to Miss Abigail Rice, eldest daughter of Emery Rice, Earl.

In Marshfield, April 3, Mr. Wm. B. Cushing to Miss Celia daughter of Mr. Martin Stoddard, of M.

In Holden, by Rev. W. H. Watson, Mr. Jones Hubbard to Miss Betsey Fisage. Mr. Edward S. Burant to Miss Metsey Fisage. Mr. Edward S. Burant to Miss Metsey Fisage. Mr. Edward S. Burant to Miss Metsey fisage Mr. H. William B. Bliss, of Warren, to Miss Charlotte Augusta Kingsbury.

In Framingham, Mr. William B. Bliss, of Warren, to Miss Charlotte Augusta Kingsbury.

In New Loudon, N. H., by Rev. Am. Swain, Mr. Geo.

Is Manchester, N. H., by Rev. Am. Swain, Mr. Geo.

Is Manchester, N. H., by Rev. Am. Swain, Mr. Geo.

Is Front, ed B., M. H., by Rev. Am. Swain, Mr. Capenter, Mr. Manchester, N. H., by Rev. Am. Swain, Mr. Geo.

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Is Manchester, N. H., by Rev. M. Swain, Mr. Geo.

Is Manchester, N. H., by Rev. M. Swain, Mr. Geo.

Is Manchester, N. H., by Rev. M. Swain, Mr. Geo.

Is Manchester, N. H., by Rev. P. Himes, Mr. Thos.

Planders, Jr., to Mrs. Hannah Bunker.

In Hampton N. H., by Rev. M. Jones Mr. Side of Watser States and General Review of the Angels: a Peem; by Thomas Bloore; 1 well all the Mr. Swain Mr. Geo.

In Manchester, N. H., N. H., by Rev. M. Jones Mr. Side of Watser, Mr. Thos.

In Hampton Falls. N. H., by Rev. M. Jones Mr. Side of Watser Mr. Thos.

In Hampton Falls. N. H., by Rev. M. Jones Mr. Side of Watser Mr. Thos.

In Hampton Falls. N. H., by Rev. M. Jones Mr. Side of Watse

In McHenry, Ili., Mr. Samuel H. Walker, formerly of Hebron, N. H., to Miss Elizabeth Jane Everett.

In this city, Mr. Theodore Spooner, 26. Mrs. Hannah, widow of the late George Newman. Esq., 68. Mrs. Hannah, widow of Mr. Elijah Morse, formerly of Canton, 57. Mrs. Mary Coffis, 60. In Cambridgenort, March 28th, Mrs. Elinor B. Jewell. t. March 28th, Mrs. Elinor B. Jewell, Cambridgeport, March 28th, Mrs. Elinor B. Jewell, of Hosea Jewell. Charlestown, Mr. J. Davis, 31. Somerville, Mr. John Hall, 26. Dedham, Mr. Samuel Whiting, 33. Barnstable, Mrs. Nancy C., wife of Hon. Charles

Arretin, 46. In Hardwick, March 25, of lung fever, Widow Abigail Nower, 65. At Newfield, Me., Mr. Simeon Tibbetts, 92, a revoluonary pensioner. In Hamilton, N. Y., Mr. Samuel Kendrick, formerly of In Bedford, N. Ir., Levi, and v. Levy Holbrook, 4 yrs. I month.
In this city, on the 22d ut. Hondrook, 2 His remains were
taken to Pomiret for interment. Mr. W. was a member
taken to Pomiret for interment. Mr. W. was a member
of the Baptia church, and of the choir at Bowdoin Square
church. Youth, strength of constitution, and enterprising
the strength of the strength of constitution, and enterprising
the strength of the strength of the same church, I show
adaptate areas. Though not of the same church, I knew

cnough of him to believe it is well with him in heaven.

Com.

In Lisbon, Conn., at the residence of his brother, T.

A. Clark, Esq., the Rev. Luther Clark, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Dryden, Tompkins Co, N. Y.

Mr. Clark ado been in Massachusetts a number of weeks, visiting his brother, the Rev. Henry Clark, of Randolph. With him he had journeyed to Connecticut, the home of his yoith, and there was suddenly and violently attacked with fever, which terminated his useful and valuable life on the evening of Friday, March 28th, after an illness of about four days, and in the 53d year of his age. He had been in the ministry 21 years, and for more than 10 years pastor of the church in Dryden. He has left a wife and six children to mourn his loss. But his end was pesce. Their loss is his gain.—Com.

In New Ipawich, N. H, 22d ult., of the consumption, Mr. teace Sanderson, 51. For several years our departed brother was an active and exemplary member of the Baptist church in this place; and at no time, during that pe-In New Spawich, N. H., 22d ult., of the consumption, Mr. Isaac Sanderson, Si. For several years our departed brother was an active and exemplary member of the Baptist church in this place; and at no time, during that period, did he seem to 'forget her welfare or her wo.' He loved the sanctuary and the prayer meetings, and arever was he known to fail of being there, unless necessarily prevented by somm special or unavoidable providence. His picty was practical, his seal uniform, his bonevolence large. In a word, he was the friend of mankind. He not only sought the advancement of the cause of religion at home, but also abroad; and, so far as time and means would admit, he was ready for every good work. But he home, but also abroad; and, so far as time and means would admit, he was ready for every good work. But he to creep his reward. In his last tilenes, stanged the sufficient support; and though death approached him in the midst of his usefulness, it approached him without its terrors. In the death of bro. Sanderson, the afficient many has lost an affectionate husband and a kind father, the church a weld member, and the community a valuable citizen.

*A VALUARLE WORK ON THE CURTORS OF THE WORK.

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*A VALUARLE WORK ON THE CURTORS OF THE WORK.

*A VALUARLE WORK ON THE CURTORS OF THE WORK.

*A WALUARLE WORK ON THE CURTORS OF THE WORK.

*A Work which, we believe, will be work.

*But we have brighter hopes,—we know

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*But we have brighter hopes,—we know
Short is this pligrimage of we;
We know that our Redement irves;
We know that our Redement irves;
And part in hope to meet above,
Where all is joy, and all is love.

Notices.

Eighth Americana an of the American and Foreign Bi-near Sciency —The Anonal Bermon before this Society may be expected by the Rev Prof. Irah Chase, D. D., of Newton The-ological Institution, in the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I., on Monday evening, the 59th inst. Meeting of the So-ciety for business and devotional purposes, at 9 o'clock the next morning. Public expectes of the eighth anniversary at the Society, the Rev. Dr. Cone, the Anonal Reports of the the Society, the Rev. Dr. Cone, the Anonal Reports of the Treasurer and Managers, with appropriate addresses, resolu-tions, &c... New York, April, 1915. New York, April, 1915.

New York, April, 1915.

IC.— The thirty first Annual Meeting of the Board or Managus of the Ganera Conversions of the Baptist denomination in the United States, will be held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I. on Wednesday, April 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Rev. George B. Isle, of Philadelphia, is expected to preach the annual discourse before the Board; in case of his failure, the Rev. George W. Eaton, D. D. of Hamilton, N. Y.

Boston, Feb. 12.

Boston, Frb. 12.

The Committee appointed at the list annual meeting of the American Barrier House Minsion Society. To take interconsideration the subject of an amicable dissolution of the Soclety, or, to report such alterations in the Centitution as will
admit of the co-operation of trethren who cherick conflicting. The control of the subject of six-regions are subject of six-regions and the subject of six-regions are subject of six-regions and the subject of six-regions are subject of six-regions and the subject of six-regions are subject of six-reg

Advertisements.

own to Gest sidd to each other, with hints and ancedotas illustrative of the subjects. It will be shown the size of the Topical, and of the same general character, with the exception that the topics will be prescrient instead of decrining. Each issues will be conduced to some one deaty to be performed, or aim to be shunned. It will embrace the study of the Scriptures; the an shunned. It will embrace the study of the Scriptures; the an shunned. It will embrace the tudy of the Scriptures; the an shunned control of the Sabbath; public, family and private prayer; reverence for the aged; claim of children to want to their parents and teachers; treatment of emember. Benefit year, reversing the subject of the sabbath that and the shunder of the sabbath their shunders, which his between of time, taining in the sabbath their of the sabbath their Union, in about two months, and with be femal, it is believed, a valuable sequel to follow the "Topical."

15

Depository, 72 Corubill.

Old Books, for sale Cheap. THE Works of Robert Hall, of Bristol, England; 2 vols dwe, with a memoir, Brudford's History of Massachusetts, from 1775 to 1789; 1

d Svo. Life of Arthur Lee, by Richard H. Lee; 2 volu Svo. The Works' of William Paley, B. D.; 6 vols Svo. Memoir of the Life of William Livingston, by T. Sedgewici

Monoir of the Life of William Livingston, by T. Sedgewick, iz. 1 sol dec.
Woods' Mosaic History, Improved by Durbin; I rol See,
Woods' Mosaic History, Improved by Durbin; I rol See,
Semonics of Dr. Burney, by Madame D'Arnhay; I vol dec.
Sarmons by the late Rev. Abied About, of Baverly; I red See,
Samellie's Pathosophy of Natural History; I vol dec.
Quittines of a System of Political Economy, &c. by T. Josephin,
with the Committee of the Committ A Portraiture of Quakerism, by Thomas Cierkeen, 3 vols 8vo. Protes of the Miraculous Truth and Experience of the Charch, Profes of the Miraculous Truth and Experience of the Charch, the Rev. T. Bays; I vol 8vo. Dagaid Stewart on the Mind; 2 vols 8vo. Sermons on various interesting subjects, by the Rev. Joshus lorton; 2 vols 8vo. Prece's History of Harvard University; I vol 8vo. Marfold History of Louishans; I vol 6vo. Marfold History of Louishans; I vol 6vo. Marfold History of Louishans; I vol 6vo.

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N. H., by Rev. B. Biretty, Rev. Zenas, P. Wild, pastor of the Baptist church in Unionville, Mass. to Miss Margerts S. Tack.

In Wilton, N. H., by Rev. H. Tonkin, Mr. Abner Holt to Miss Almgrets S. Tack.

In Wilton, N. H., by Rev. H. Tonkin, Mr. Abner Holt to Miss Almgrets Department of the Angele: a Poem; by Thomas Bloore; 1 available

encount edition,

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upon their orders being answered satisfactorily.

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Littell's Living Age.

CORRISPONDENCE. Foreign News. Books ro.

CONTENTS OF No. 47—APRIL 5, 1845.

CORRISPONDENCE. Foreign News. Books ro.

Lord Broughan's Pollical Philosophy. Ausond of the Constitution of the United States. Right of Searce mission. A Vision of Repeal. Rev. Sybney Smith. States, Texas, and Canada. Armed Suppression of the States, Texas, and Canada. Armed Suppression of the States, Texas, and Canada. Armed Suppression of the Market States, Texas, and Canada. Armed Suppression of the States, Texas, and Canada. Armed Suppression of the Market States, Texas, and Canada. Armed Suppression of the States, Texas, and Canada. Armed Suppression of t CONTENTS OF No. 45-APRIL 12, 1845.

Correspondence—Mercantile Prosperity, New Books, &c. J. S. Exploring Expedition, Vol 2. Life in the Sewers. Royal Deseratory at Greenwich. 1745 and 1856. The Flight Faboratory at Greenwich. 1745 and 1856. The Flight Faboratory at Chambers Journal. Only One Murdel.

which is adout a descriptive account of an improved method of planting and managing the Roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoars; 3d American edition.

"A VALUE AND STREE OF THE WORK."

"A VALUE AND STREE OF THE WORK."

"A VALUE WORK ON WAS COLUMNS OF THE GRAPE. This is a work which work on was COLUMNS OF THE GRAPE. This is an order to the development of the control of the work of the control of by Glement Honre." In this work the subject is fully treated, and intections are given respecting the sell, the manure, the construction of the walls, the prepagation of the vines, pruning, and the propagation of the vines, and various other matters pertaining to this subject, which most ten' react and wanterspect the New Kenfand hortholluries, whe will doubtless be able to derive many valuable suggestions from Mr. Hoare's work.— Microantils Journal. 18

The editors of Espital papers arounds. Likeline in Union are respectfully requested to insert this above most in Union are respectfully requested to insert this above most. In Union are respectfully requested to insert this above most in Union are respectfully requested to insert this above most.

CAND.—Mr. and Mrs. Parmar respectively the reception of a visitor than one hundred exercise of the 28th reception of a visitor than one hundred exercise of above these vertices of the place; also a decastion of above these vertices. Spring Vale, March 31, 1815.

CAND.—The subscribers would take this method to tender their gratical acknowledgements to the Baptic charch and congregation in awanney, for the renewed expressions of their benevous and attachment the past year. They would not only specific the pattern of the pattern of the pattern of the first pattern of the pattern of the first pattern of the pattern of the family which they have received. May to tilescality of this people to the D. P. FERNCH.

E. P. In consequence of the Baptist State Convention and biner abits to receive the assistance arpeaced. I have been under the necessity of leaving the pastoral charge of the Baptist State Convention and their abits to receive the assistance arpeaced. I have been under the necessity of leaving the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Ambert, N. H., and have accepted the unanimous call of the Caurch in Newport, Her Co. R. V., has created and accepted the unanimous call of the church in Newport, Her Co. R. V., has created and accepted the unanimous call of the church in Newport, Her Co. R. V., has created and accepted the unanimous call of the Caurch in Newport, Her Co. R. V., has created and accepted the unanimous call of the church in Newport, Her Co. R. V., has created and accepted the unanimous call of the church in Newport her Co. R. V., has created and accepted the unanimous call of the Caurch in Newport, Her Co. R. V., has created the second of the Baptist church in Newport her Co. R. V., has created the sec

EXTENSIVE RETAIL DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

HENRY PETTES & CO. WASHINGTON STREET,

Corner of Summer Street, BOSTOM. THE subscribers are now opening a very complete assertment of Fashionalde and Staple DRY GOODS, and making preparations for a large and POPULAR RETAIL TRADE,

by marking every sericle

AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

gant PARISIAN LONG SHAWLS, of all

Superb SQUARE SHAWLS, and 300 FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,

PARIS SILK GOODS, of the latest styles, and strong and beautiful colors; Funcy Pland, Striped and Fuguerd SILKS, Blue and Jet Black SILKS, warranted not to spot; French POPLINS, BALSORINES, MARQUIS CLOTHS,

PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c., for

adies' Dresses.

AMERICAN PRINTS and COTTONS, LIN-ENS, DAMASKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and Fancy SHAWLS, HDKF'S, and SCARPS. SUPERIOR GERMAN BROADCLOTHS. The whole stock is the

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to, and every article will be sold at a price low enough to meet the competition of those who are ofraid to come out and adopt this homest HENRY PETTES & CO.

CARPETINGS.

THE subscribers are new prepared to show to their customers their large and splendid stock of CARPETS, selected for the RETAIL THADE, consisting in part of 300 P'S OF SUPERFINE CARPETING. At 75 cents per yard; 100 P'S OF DOUBLE SUPERS,

At 95 cents per yard; 00 P'S OF THREE PLY CARPETING; AND 300 PIECES OF NEW, NOVEL AND BRILLIANT The whole Stack has been selected with great care The collection of Patterns is rare and beautiful. The Brussels Carpets are particularly worthy of attention In addition to the above, we have a fine assertment of ROYAL WILTON and GENOA VELVET CARPETINGS, PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, RUGS OF ALL KINDS,

WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE, and STRANGERS can purchase with the same con-fidence as though they were perfectly acquainted with goods and markets.

NO. 224 WASHINGTON STREET, HENRY PETTES & CO. Merchants from the Country will be supplied with any number of pieces of Carpets at the LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES. 1.56 SPRING PATTERNS. 165.

N. P. KEMP,

HAVING received the Spring Style of HATS AND CAPS,

Having the patronage of his friends and the pathic securalin style and quality, and at a low price, and Caps, as perfected
in this country. Certiferen, please to call and sarray yourselves, at No. 160 Wessitzerun Str.

New Tailoring Establishment. G. & R. FRASER, MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 112 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON,
(Nearly opposite the Mansies House.) ents made to order at the shortest notice, and warran Clothe, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Ready-made Clothing, always on hand, at unusually low prices.

HOUSEHOLD HARD WARE. WILLIAM A. HOLLAND, No. 15 Bock Square, opposite Eim Street, K SEPS constantly on hand Knives and Forks. Spoons, Wal ters, Coffee Mills, Flat Irons, &c. &c. Also a complete assertment of Carpentors' Tools and Building Materials, st. blowest cash prices.

New Question Book.

NOW in press, and will be published, previous to the first of the first of the published previous to the first of the published previous to the first of the only book of the kind ever published, activately on the application of the published property of the published of the published and fitting the first of the published property of the published published published property of the published publ Miracles.

Published in Lowell by N. L. DAYTON, and may be found at the New England Sabbath School Depository, and the look store of Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston, and at the principal bookstores in New England.

Spring Style of Hats. I AM now getting in a large supply of Mats of every descrip-tion, and at prices from \$2 to \$5. Wholesale rooms, 3d and 3d stories, 172 Washington bireet. 14—3m W. M. SHUTE.

2000 Caps.

Prospect Hill Boarding School. THIS School is located at New Lebason Springs, Columbia County, NY. A larce and convenient bruse has been ferriled, and the Principal, in opposed to receive boys sinch the related sprincipal to reprince the resolvent boys sinch the is about fifty reds from the Springs, upon an eminence commoding a view of the whole village, and the valley for several miles below. The place is easy of access, being only seven miles from the Western Bullound, at Pittleffed, and at Leasan, and the property of the contract of manding a view of the whole village, and the valley for several mine below. The plane is easy of access, busing only seven mine below. The plane is easy of access, busing only seven mine the plane. The plane is easy of a daily seven the plane of the plane of the route of a daily sings between these places. It be builty situation, it is pleasant accesser, the access to the lather, all resider it a desirable reservation of the form of t

Townsend Female Seminary. THE Summer Term of this landitation will commerce on the third Wednesday in April. In consequence of the Fine-Burg Rairway, all objections are distanced from horself for mored, all objections are distanced from horself for mored, toxermuch as it is now brought within them horself to more the second to the first of the dependence of the second to the first of the adaption of the second to the second to make the second to the first of the second to make the second to th At Joseph Use of plane, \$2. Oxer Brow Rev W Bayes, Rev Rev Rev De charle, Rev Brow Brev W Bayes, Rev R. W Cachena, William James, Rev, R. W Cachena, William James, Rev, Den An Wilher, Mr. Charles Warres, Hon & gatest, Kev I. Perter Lowell, Califorott Revhayey; Rev. J. Rev. C. Thing, Francischen, Rev. H. Schaller, Mondition Rev. J. W Perker Cambridge, Rev. S. B. Reman, Wortender, Rev. J. W Perker Cambridge, Rev. S. B. Reman, Wortender, Rev. S. B. Revan, Wortender, Rev. S. B. STICKINE, 134–86.

Thermand. Morral th.

50 Agenta Wanted.

Torner

being able to render the assistance expected. I have been under the necessity of leaving the pastoral charge of the Bagtlest church in Ambert, M. II., and have accepted the naminous call of the flame of the Market Period, Pag., Lowell; Hon. I said hered and the flame of the Complete the sense of the Com

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The Family Circle.

For the Christian Reflector Remembrance of the Past.

In this wilderness below,
Flowers and thorns alternate grow;
Sometimes verdant spots appear,
Sometimes deserts wild and drear,— Places where no light can shine,

Looking down the time that's fled To the empire of the dead, Gloomy visions meet my eyes, Gathering blackness as they rise; And sad fancy seeks relief, Calling back those hours of grief.

Where is childhood's mirth and gies ? Where the eye so bright and blue? Where the step so firm and true? Where the voice so shrill and clear, Often sounding in my ear?

The green on which he played is there, The wardrobe and the lonely chair; And toys and play-things left to self The little prattler used them well; And these upon the heart will press, And add a pang to loneli

The last, like every other year, Memory, drawing from the past, O'er the future shadows cast; Clouds of every varied dye Chased each other through the sky.

Yet no lingering shadow told What the future would unfold Charles was then a lovely boy, All his parents' life and joy : No pale tint in cheek or eye Told that he was first to die.

Summer shed its verdure there Making all things fresh and fair; Leaving tinges red and gay; Yet sad and silent is the spot Where all things whisper, ' Charles is not.'

The quiet of the tomb is there, The goilet of the tomb is there,
The sombre shade of wan despair;
And all the sweets of earth and sky
Smile but to mock the misery
Of those who saw their darling fade,
And all their hopes in darkness laid.

We cannot call the moment's back, bid the dead to smile That bore their precious dust away.

Yet why should bereavement spread uch a shadow overhead ? Darker hours of life, away ! Why would sorrow ask your stay?
Beams of glory from the skies,
Guide me where your fountains rise: Teach me that afflictions mean

From the world our hearts to wean;

Years, like rivers, glide away; Nothing can prolong their stay; The drops, the moments basten fast,— We breathe,—we sigh,—and all is past. ers go to join their ses,-Time rolls on eternity. 8. 3. send, N. H., Oct., 1844.

Only Once. Some parents esteem it to be the best policy to let their children go to a theatre or circus only once, to gratify their curiosity or to get rid of their importunity. Why so? If it is right to visit such places at all, why not let them go frequently; but if wrong, why countenance them in sinning only once? Why not, on the same policy, permit them to gratify themselves once in other sins? Let them get drunk or visit a gambling house only once, that they may have a personal experience in the matter. We have sometimes said to such parents, Are you sometimes said to such parents, Are you sure that only once will satisfy them? May not the first experiment excite within them not the first experiment exerts within them a taste which once will not satisfy? If you put your children fairly in the road to ruin, is it certain that after one step they will voluntarily turn back? If they go once with your permission, may they not be inclined to go often without it? If they see that you have no fixed, uncompromising principles on the subject. principle on the subject, can you expect them, in their inexperience, to have any? It is false reasoning to urge that if young people are not permitted to indulge them-selves occasionally in this way, they will do it by stealth; for this is as much as to say, that if children will sig, it is better for them. to do it with the parent's consent. No; let parents be resolute and immovable in their nd their ex de and authority will go far to restrain their children from vice, and if they should full of this effect. the parent will at least have the consolation of reflecting, that they never by word or act encouraged their offspring to run in the way of temptation.—Presbyterian.

The First Disobedience.

"I am to tell you of my first disobedi ence, and the impression made upon me by my mother's conduct. Who does not love a mother's name? Who would not cherish a mother's love? Who is there whose lot has been so hard that he will not ever retai the remembrance of his mother's care ! A to others I scarce can judge, but for my own, I will ever preserve an ineffaceable remembrance and unextinguishable love.

"I had a sister too: a smiling, beautiful like the azure whence the starligh seemed like the azure whence the starlight of its intelligence shone from its fountain like the spirit-kindling influence of the far off land. Her heart was as pure as the light of her eye was brilliant, or the cheerful melody of her laugh was buoyant and inspiring. She is gone now. The angel of death heard his commission given, his unerring shaft struck the silvery thread, and the unbound spirit sped to the Giver of its immortality. its immortality.

"In the garden of which I spoke, a quantity of rubbish had accumulated, which we wished to throw away. Accordingly, a delightful sunny day of autumn we e deavored to obtain permission from our mother to take it and throw it over the fence into the little stream at the garder This was refused for some tim side. This was retused for some time, learing that we would go down to the bridge
which crossed the brook, and there fall off
and be drowned. We at last, by repeated
promises not to venture on the forbidden
spot, obtained her consent. But temptation

ill sometimes obtain a victory.

"Having amused ourselves for some, with watching the rejected rubbis float down the stream, I suggested the at-tempt of throwing the net off the bridge so that we could watch it longer; but to this my sister objected and protested with all the power of her childish eloquence, and with all the sucredness of our united pledge. But my determination overcame her ap-But my determination overcame her ap-peals, and she consented to accompany me so that I should not drown.

so that I should not drown.

"We reached the bridge. One fling—
how it floats! There! See now, Mary! I
told you so! Another—more manfully
done—what a chuckle of triumph I had
over my conquest, and my safety. Another fling—but that last step was a step too far; I had tried too great a feat—I lost my balance and fell headlong over the bridge!

recollect nothing more until I was seated at home in the little chair, with dry clothes and my mother's kind voice falling upon my ear.

"All this may appear triffing to you—but I can never forget the tender and faithful care with which she reproved me for my disobedience, and endeavored to impress upon my heart a lesson of wisdom and truth. She placed in my hands a book of illustrated selections from the Bible, and while turning over the leaves would explain their precepts and their lessons of love, and holiness, and and their lessons of love, and holiness, and their lessons of love, and holiness, and selections from the Bible, and while turning over the leaves would explain their precepts and their lessons of love, and holiness, and obedience. It was an incident I shall never forget, and while I see so many mothers who neglect the proper education of their children in teaching them the consequences of sin, the beauty of holiness, and the excellence and wisdom of early serving the Lord, I always remember the beautiful method which my own mother took, to enforce a conviction of my sin upon my heart. nethod which my own mother took, to en-force a conviction of my sin upon my heart. If christian mothers would thus act, the children of christian parents would be more frequently led into a realizing of the promise, that our heavenly Father is gracious to them that fear him, and "showeth mercy unto thousands of them that love keep his commandments."-Mother's Maga-

Moralist and Miscellanist.

Messas. Editors,—At the suggestion of a few friends, the members of the Third Baptist church and society, of this city, united in paying their respects to their pastor, Rev. T. C. Jameson, and his family. Wednesday afternoon and evening of last week was the time fixed upon. A general invitation was given, and the response was noble and generous. At an early hour the ladies began to assemble, and ere the sun had disappeared behind the western hills, they numbered somewhere about one hundred and fifty. The evening witnessed a complete jam. From two to three hundred, and perhaps more, were present. The arrangements were the very best that could have been adopted, and reflect credit upon those who made them. The two parlors were open for the reception of company. In the rooms above, tables were spread, on which we saw a rich profusion of refreshments. Another room was sprpopriated to the presents that were bestowed. We pushed our way through the dense crowd to this room, that we might feast our eyes on the tokens of affection there deposited. There we beheld a suit of clothes for the pastor, and we were compelled to practise the command forbidding covetousness. There also we saw dresses for his companion and children. Trunks, boots, slippers, cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, and other artisity and the response was of Solomon, we can easily test the accuracy of his description, detecting his inaccuracies, and bisertipant, and bisertipant, and beserviption, detecting his inaccuracies of Solomon, we can easily test the accuracy of his description, detecting his index of solomon, we can easily test the accuracy of his description, detecting his index of solomon, we can easily test the accuracy of his description, detecting his index of solomon, we can easily test the accuracy of his description, detecting his index of solomon, we can easily test the desuracy of his description, detecting his index of solomon, we can easily test the accuracy of his description, detecting his index of solomon, we can easily test the accur Pasteral Visit. There also we saw dresses for his companion and children. Trunks, boots, slippers, cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, and other articles 'too numerous to mention,' were scattered around the room in rich profusion. In the pantry we beheld barrels of flour, hams, cheeses, &c.; and in the yard, 'a heap of fuel.' These were the gifts of an affectionate pastor. But we venture to say, that these tributes of love, so invaluable in themselves, affected not the pastor's heart so strongly, as the affectionate pastor beart so strongly, as the affectionate feelings which pervaded the company. Every eye sparkled with delight.

The evening was passed in social intervals.

Every countenance beamed with happiness, every eye sparkled with delight.

The evening was passed in social intercourse and singing. The tables were surrounded with hungry mouths, tempering the appetite which the enjoyments of the day had rendered keen. There was enough for all, and to spare. As for ourselves, we had serious apprehensions as to the consequences of partaking so bountifully of hot coffee, oysters, tongue, cake, &c. Not that we were thinking of what we should eat, or what we should drink, but of the effects of spreading before us such bountiful supplies. In the

Eternal source of love,
Thy goodness now bestow;
From living streams above
Let mercy richly flow. And while thy goodness meets our eyes, Let loud hosannas meet the skies.

Father, accept on high
What willing hands have done;
Celestial Dove, draw nigh,
Thou pure and holy One.
Look on our tribute from above,
And o'er it spread the robe of love.

May friendship's hallowed light Descend upon his head, Whose board this featla night With offerings we have spread; A prayer now burns within each breast, That those we love may both be blest. Let grief ne'er cloud their way, Nor storms of sorrow lower; Let hope, with cheerful ray, Illume each passing hour; Thus peacoful may their journey be Through time to immortality.

The pastor closed the festivities by some The pastor closed the festivities by some appropriate and touching remarks. He affectionately alluded to the kindness of his people, and the happiness he felt, in this evidence of their love. The presence of an aged mother was alluded to with happy effect. The pleasure which she experienced in witnessing the affectionate regards of the people to her son, increased the joy and gratitude of his heart.

itude of his heart.

At an early hour the company dispersed, leaving the pastor and his family to enjoy in retirement the happiness that had been imparted during the day. Warm and affectionate was the parting grasp of the hand; and more than one took that occasion for leaving in their pastor's hand a bill or a bit of gold. The feelings of the pastor and his companion, as they laid their heads upon their pillows, are not to be, they cannot be expressed. A chord undoubtedly was touched in their heats, whose vibrations are too delicate for mortal ears, too pure to be expressed by mortal tongues. J. A. Providence, R. I., March 31, 1845.

For the Christian Reflector.

Rowdy Professors.

Rowdy Professors.

Messas. Editors,—You may be startled, perhaps, at the title which I give this article; but I hope that you will read it through, and if it is suitable for your paper, will give it a place there.

The rowdy professor—how shall we describe him? We can come at his character best by noting his conduct. He is almost always in a noise. A calm in society is as distressing to him, as a calm on the sea is to the seaman, when he is near a port which he has long been wishing to enter. But let society have a fresh breeze of slander, or of some excitement wherein neighbor is at variance with neighbor, and our rowdy is called out all alive. He is on one side or the other, and sometimes on both sides. This frequently gets him into hot water with both parties; but what of that? It harms him not, as he is now in his element. Is a poor mortal to be tarred and feathered, and then to have a ride-out? Our rowdy is one of the number who carry the work into execution. Is an effort made to bring about a reform in the morals of the people, such as temperance efforts? He is among the first to oppose either by noise in meeting, or slandering the friends of temperance in stores, taverns, and mechanic shops. If the question is carried to the polls, you will find him on the side of the rum-herd. Town meeting day is worth more to him, in his es-

ciety in which they man churches become gious persons. When churches become more strict, and 'put away from among them those wicked persons,' then may they look for the blessing of the Lord upon them.

Simeon.

Short Sermon.

From a new periodical called the 'Semicolon,' published at Cincinnati, we extract a short sermon on virtuous women. It is very much in the style of some of the old divines, who thus covered up censure in mock lauda-

TEXT:-Who can find a virtuous woman? for he price is far above rubies.-Solomon.

should drink, but of the effects of spreading before us such bountiful supplies. In the course of the evening some lines written by a lady present were read, addressing to the pastor affectionate regards, and desires for his happiness. The following verses, written for the occasion, were then sung to the tune of 'Lischer:'

Eternal source of love, Thy goodness now bestow;

The source of love, Thy form living streams above

The source of love, Thy goodness now bestow;

From living streams above

goes to one.
'She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff.' her hands hold the distaff.'
This is a very obscure passage, and it is This is a very obscure passage, and it is not easy to determine what the terms 'spindle' and 'distaff' mean, when used in the above connection. It is generally admitted that they mean something exclusively used by women; but whether they were articles that have gone out of use and are now forgotten, or are the names of something now in use, is a matter of great controversy. Some persons are of the former opinion, while others think they must have

opinion, while others think they must have been musical instuments, like the piano and guitar. Others imagine that they were arti-cles of household furniture, such as a handbell, or a pull-bell, to which the virtuous woman has frequent occasions to lay her hand. Upon the whole, the decision of the question is so difficult, that we leave it to

ur readers.

'She maketh herself coverings of tapestry her clothing is of silk and purple.'
That is to say, the virtuous woman is lressed in the most expensive style, and the ichest materials are used for her clothing.

This test of a virtuous woman being easy

This test of a virtuous woman being easy to the public, it is not extraordinary that it should be a favorite one.

But without proceeding further, it is evident that, at the present day, virtuous women, instead of being as scarce as in the days of Solomon, are quite as plenty as is necessary and convenient for the supply of the wants of the community; and an inquiry like that at the head of this chapter would not now tend to increase any man's reputation for wisdom. tion for wisdom.

PRUNING PEACH TREES.—The editors of the Albany Cultivator, in giving an account of their visit to the beautiful and extensive grounds of Messrs. Downing, at Newburgh, N. Y. and their management in the nurse-ry and fruit orchard, describe their mode of pruning peach trees as follows:

What Roman Catholics mean to do.

and if good Presser in Canada and this Republic will excelledly constitute and other's position, lends will excelled the property and the prop

of the difficulty of restraining the outburst of a holy indignation against the vitespirit, which thus dares to must the moral sentiments of protestant America.

And even now,—after long and calm reflection, we find it impossible to suppress our rising ab horreine of the liber in the tendence of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the liber in the tendence of the protection of the Hildebrands and Leos and Gregories of spats and passing centuries. Catholic merchants and catholic priests, their faithful Sanchos, it is true, established their trading posts, for the merchants and catholic priests, their faithful Sanchos, it is true, catholic priests, their faithful Sanchos, it is true, established their trading posts, for the merchants and catholic priests, their faithful Sanchos, it is true, established their trading posts, for the merchantize alike of the fure of wild beasts, and the souls of men, amid those haunts of the eawage, earlier than any protestant nation. But did they conquer the country? Did they purchase it?

Did they hold it by any other tenure than the sufferance of the poor native and the provale of the poor native and the provalence of the provalence of the poor native and the provalence of the poor native and the provalence of the West, that the hief base is a provalence of the provalence of the West, that the hief base is a provalence of the Bible, vasabage to the priest, and secult for the provalence o

declares he "longs" to see established in America!

Let us be charged no more with indulging "evil surmisings" of our Catholic fellow citizens, and with imputing to them designs they have never formed. We aver that their object and purpose are, to overthrow our civil and religious institutions, and bring us under the yoke of a foreign potentate—to claim, and defend the claim, at the point of the sword if need be—not only the West, but our whole country, as their own. We have it from their own lips; and as if this were not enough, we have it from their pens and presses; we have it repeated again and again, in every imaginable form. And are we to be charged with credulity if we repeat their own language? True; it credulity if we believe them? Or, with false accusation, if we repeat their own language? True; it seems too much to be believed, that they can seriously indulge in thoughts like these, and proclaim them to the world. We can hardly regard the bold suggestion otherwise, than as one of the fabled monstrosities of matured paganism. Yet, the whole history of Romanism forbids us to doubt, that such are the thoughts, and that correspondent with these are the schemings of the lending Catholica among us. They look forward with hope and ill concealed exultation to the day, when they shall do all their pleasure in this land of the Puritans, and reduce it to the condition of Sardinia, Italy and Ireland!

And too many uprincipled or unthinking prot-

shall do all their pleasure in this land of the Furtana, and reduce it to the condition of Sardinia, Italy and Ireland!

And too many upprincipled or unthinking protestants are ready to join hands with them, and push forward their unholy enterprise. Unfortunately or wickedly blind to their true spirit and dark designs on the liberties of our country, they speak and write in commendation of their measures, and even contribute money to their prosecution. Not only has the catholic the effrontery to ask, but the protestant has the pseudo-liberality to give, for the establishment of those churches and schools which are erected for the declared purpose of subverting our most hallowed institutions, and taking away our birthright. Surely, if any people under heaven ever deserved to be plunged from the loftiest elevation, into the lowest depths of degradation and woe, we have tem samong ourselves. That contempt of our blood bought immunities, which is so usequivocally expressed by the ready countenance given to jessuit priests, and jesuitical intrigue, in the support afforded to jesuitical schools, and ceremonies should be met with sternest remonstrance by every friend of Christ, as it will infallibly be met by the indignant from of a holy and insulted God of the Pilagrims!—Boston Recorder.

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Many among us are strongly indisposed to believe our Catholic will catholic will carefully consult each other's position, lending aid and approbation—that policy can be established. "Boston Pilot.

Many among us are strongly indisposed to believe our Catholic of Sallow, existing a combine of Catholic will carefully consult each other's position, lending our Catholic of Sallow, existing a combine of Catholic will carefully consult each other's position, lending aid and approbation—that policy can be established. "Boston Pilot.

Many among us are strongly indisposed to believe our Catholic of Sallow, existing a combine of Catholic will carefully Each of the proposition of the consensation with several marganine. In which the principles, history defaulty. Each number is ornamented with several marganine and the plant of the proposition of the consensation with several marganine and the plant of the proposition and the commendation with several marganine and the proposition and the commendation with several marganine and the proposition and the commendation with several marganine and the proposition and the commendation with several marganine and the proposition



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theory, but has been practically tested by many able infranctors in Germany. We wish that the same trial may be made
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